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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

'Tis Strenuous Relaxation

Silver Bay's Contribution

Force Against Dictatorship

¶ **At the Summer White House.** President Roosevelt arrives at Hyde Park, N. Y., for what is termed a three-week period of "relaxation." Some 80 bills arrive with him, however, and these await his signature or rejection—relaxation which most people would find rather arduous. However, before next Thursday, he must act on the sugar bill and then the Wagner-Steagall low-cost housing proposal, the army housing, the flood control authorization measures, and an unemployment census bill, together with a portfolio of less important measures. Four or five days at Hyde Park, and then he boards the yacht Potomac for a cruise on the Hudson and Long Island Sound, returning to Hyde Park for another visit before hieing to Washington for his Constitution Day speech on Sept. 17. The strenuous life so actively pursued by a former Roosevelt in the White House seems to distinguish the latter. It is to be hoped that while he is so busy "going places" he will also be studying the route.

¶ **Deliberations at Silver Bay.** Every summer at Silver Bay on Lake George important representatives of industry, labor, education gather to discuss methods of bettering industrial relations. The deliberations contribute to higher ethical practices in industry. This year the conference hears labor urged to join with employers in making the Wagner Labor Relations Act a workable factor in the industrial field. James W. Hook, president of the New England Council, expresses the belief that this may be accomplished by "defining unfair bargaining practices, and making both sides responsible under the law." Both labor and management, however, have yet to demonstrate that each desires perfect equity. The flaws in labor relations heretofore seem to emanate from a desire on the part of one side or the other to obtain more than its just share of returns. When workers and executives meet on a common ground of service, seeking truly just arrangements, both will find higher benefits than either now seem to visualize.

¶ **Inglorious Pawns of War.** Preparations go on apace to place before the Pan-American Educational Conference meeting in Mexico City, a resolution providing for the creation of a teachers commission to revise history books and "take the glamour out of war." Children would then no longer be taught that homicide committed under the crime-nurturing legalities of war is a noble thing; they would no longer be asked to believe that the cruelties, inhumanities, deceits, broken pledges wide-sown from Mars' awful seedbin, are excusable concomitants of courage and the manly arts. In the exigencies of war and the intimacies of regimental life men, indeed, sometimes rise to heights of nobility and self-sacrifice. But warfare deserves no praise. The high qualities were not engendered by war. They were demanded to combat the evils of war. The assassin is not honored for the hero who stays the murderous hand. Warfare fattens on stolen goods when it goes under the guise of heroism.

¶ **Some two years hence** £1000 will go to some individual with a highly developed civic sense. The recipient of the award will have achieved greatly for the city of Glasgow, Scot., since the prize is to be given for beautifying the city, increasing the well-being of its inhabitants, bettering its relations without and within, adding to its culture, bringing it into greater prominence in some worthy way. The prize is certainly worth striving for, but in this case the goal is greater than the guerdon, for any citizen of any city anywhere who plants the torch of communal welfare on the headlands of vision finds rewards commensurate with his joy of service.

¶ **Il Duce Again Shows Hand.** Jubilantly acclaiming the Spanish insurgents' victory at Santander, as a thrust which cost Italy 341 soldier casualties and 1678 wounded. Premier Mussolini declares himself "particularly happy" over Italy's contribution to the Santander capture. "This intimate fraternity of our arms," says he, "is a guarantee of the final victory which will liberate Spain and the Mediterranean from every threat to our common civilization." There could hardly be a more definite announcement of the purpose to align with other authoritarian countries against the democracies. This might create uneasiness, were it not a demonstrated fact that the self-centered idea, be it of individual or of nation, eventually destroys itself. The dictators have less to fear from democratic armies than they have from the action of immutable laws.

¶ **Charles Fletcher Dole,** writing on "The Coming People," once said: "When the first just and friendly man appeared on the earth, from that day a fatal Waterloo was visible for all the men of pride and fraud and blood." And again: "It is absurd to suppose, if this is God's world, that men must always be selfish barbarians."

After the Chaco: Back to 'Legal' Rule

Bolivia Seen Returning to Regular Method of Administration

Army Rule Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Bolivia has arrived at both an interesting and a perplexing stage of her revolution. The military junta, now headed by Col. German Busch, who succeeded the exiled Col. David Toro July 13, is in its second year of government, and appears to be as energetic as ever. Colonel Toro, for the year he was in power, managed with considerable tact and revealed some political acumen. The sterling money rate is always accepted as a reliable indicator in Bolivia. When Colonel Toro took charge, after four years of war and two revolutions, the Bolivian peso had fallen to 150. Today the rate is approximately 100 and there is a good deal of business confidence.

But there is more in the situation than this. The Toro coup was the outcome largely of Bolivian military disillusionment; and when the soldiers returned from the Chaco, they dealt summarily with the politicians. The people were assuaged with the promise of an energetic socialistic regime, and in the midst of their rejoicings, the military installed themselves in every public office. The jobs were for them and socialism for the rest. That was the first impression at least.

Afterward the Army took its socialistic program more seriously. Toro was bent this way, or perhaps it was the only means of retaining the support of the lower military ranks and the working classes, who became more morose as they realized the extent of the Chaco war disaster—knowledge which at first was withheld from them. It is fortunate for all concerned that tin, the commodity on which national economy depends, has continued to do well in the world's markets.

The junta mixed some decentralization with its socialism. The majority of the government has continued to represent every aspect of provincial life. The old type of centralism, so long identified with economic vassalage and political indifference, perished, to the applause of the lower classes. Within the first year of Toro government labor was completely syndicated on socialistic lines, and far-reaching social codes were imposed on industry.

There are two sides to labor organization. Throughout South America military revolutionaries and civil dictators have invariably encouraged the syndicalization of labor for the simple reason that it is thus easier to manipulate. The dictator can

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Republics Design Cultural Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

A month of conferences between Bolivia and Chile on economic and cultural affairs resulted, in 26 separate agreements, which are to be submitted to the two governments for ratification. They include arrangements for free distribution of 100 of the best books of the other country yearly, institutes to arrange exchange of students, teachers and newspapermen, the most favored nation clause in trade pacts, permanent commissions to foster trade, and speedier customs regulations.

American Mediator Hopes for Bolivian and Paraguayan Agreement

Zone Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. — The extraordinary pass of the Chaco peace negotiations between Bolivia and Paraguay, which have dragged on for two years without even disentangling themselves from minor legalistic and personal considerations, is testing the patience and conciliating skill of the Americas to the limit.

United States Ambassador-at-Large Spruille Braden, in an interview here, expressed himself as optimistic regarding the peaceful outcome, which is only a matter of time, he says. But the question of which nation shall get the hotly disputed Chaco territory, which is basic to the whole settlement, has not yet even approached the point of profitable negotiation.

To make the matter still more mysterious, the war between Paraguay and Bolivia was fought on a continent which expressed itself openly and frankly against the acquisition of territory by the use of force, which did all it could to mediate and arbitrate the differences between them, which permitted the League of Nations to try its hand at peace, which condemned the war, and finally which dramatized its interests in peace at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace.

Despite all this and even during the time the Chaco Peace Confer-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Hook Declares New Labor Act Needs Balance

N. E. Council Head Asks Equal Responsibility of Employer and Worker

Calls It One Sided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27—Industry should support the right of labor to bargain collectively, free from coercion, but at the same time should demand balancing amendments to the Labor Relations Act which would make such bargaining power effective, according to James W. Hook, president of the New England Council.

Urging sound legislation to end industrial disputes, Mr. Hook, addressing the Twentieth Industrial Relations Conference at a meeting under the auspices of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association here last night, declared that "labor should be brought to see that passive acceptance by employers of a one-sided act does not make for peace, but for industrial war."

"It should join with employers in the effort to make the Labor Relations Act a real start toward a fair and equitable national labor policy, by defining unfair bargaining practices and making both sides responsible under the law," he said.

President of the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, Mr. Hook has been prominent in industrial circles and was a member of the Industrial Advisory Board of the National Industrial Recovery Administration.

"Force never made for happy human relationships, and never will," he said. "This applies to employers who use strikebreakers and spies as well as to labor groups who employ hoodlum gangs to force demands down the throats of an employer or drive fellow workmen to accept union membership against their will."

Need for Mutual Respect Seen

Management representatives and representatives of labor chosen "in any proper manner" should come together in mutual confidence and respect, Mr. Hook emphasized. Then they could discuss each other's problems from the viewpoint of the plant, in which both sides have an interest to keep operating efficiently and profitably, could afford to do.

Employers should sign the promises they make to employees in such matters as hours, wages and working conditions, and employees' representatives likewise should sign agreements they make on behalf of fellow workmen, Mr. Hook declared.

"Industry in co-operation with technology, he contended, "has done more than all other agencies combined to make practical new learning, but in spite of this achievement, it is misunderstood and criticized, largely because it has failed to assume the same aggressive and intelligent leadership in social and civic fields that has characterized it in production and distribution.

"Industrial leadership should support the old-age assistance and the separation bonus and help to make practical plans adopted for providing them. It should resist the tendency to price advances by concerns which happen to be busy at the moment—advances with no real justification and which foster unbalance in the industry and forerun deflation and depression."

Danger of Arbitrary Control

Industry should go further, Mr. Hook said, in sharing with workers and consumers the benefits from improved techniques, and, in co-operation with the schools, should

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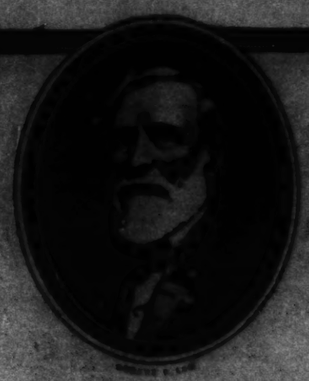
Spearhead in Drive on Liquor



"MY EXPERIENCE THROUGH LIFE HAS CONVINCED ME THAT WHILE MODERATION AND TEMPERANCE IN ALL THINGS ARE COMMENDABLE AND BENEFICIAL, ABSTINENCE FROM SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IS THE BEST SAFEGUARD TO MORALS AND HEALTH"

—Robert E. Lee

The Sober Man Thinks Before He Acts. Alcohol Makes a Man Act Before He Thinks.

© Anti-Saloon League of Virginia

General Lee's Words Serve Again

Poster Takes Place of Liquor Displays in Stores of Three Counties of North Carolina, and in Virginia Campaign

Total Abstinence Campaign Waged By Southern Drys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26—The Alcoholic Board of Control of Edgecumbe County, North Carolina, which recently banned liquor displays in stores operated by the board, has ordered posted in their stead pictures of Gen. Robert E. Lee, with his statement directed to youth, which follows:

"My experience through life has convinced me that while moderation and temperance in all things are commendable and beneficial, abstinence from spirituous liquor is the best safeguard to morals and health."

Since the action of the Edgecombe County Alcoholic Board of Control, at Tarboro, two other local boards in North Carolina have taken similar action. They are the Wake County Board of Control at Raleigh, and the Pitt County Board of Control, at Greenville.

These posters, which are 16 by 24 inches and in four colors, are being distributed by the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, of which the Rev. Ed. J. Richardson of Richmond is superintendent.

In addition to their distribution in county-controlled liquor stores in North Carolina, these posters also are being placed in schools in that State.

The poster is an original idea of the Rev. Mr. Richardson, and is a part of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League's campaign of education. The minister also recently has revived the Virginia edition of the American Issue, which calls itself "an advocate of Christian patriotism."

The first number of the revived publication said editorially: "Through the co-operation of friends of the Anti-Saloon League

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Paying Federal Income Tax Made Easier—on Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—The first boon the taxpayer has had for some time, and may have for some time to come, was announced today when the Treasury revealed that the income tax forms for next year have been greatly simplified.

Here are some of the changes which pencil-chewing or ink-stained citizens will greatly appreciate along about next March 12:

Questions about capital gains and losses, income from stocks and bonds, rentals, etc., have been eliminated from form 1040A, that for incomes below $5000.

The affidavit sworn to by the taxpayer has been transferred to the back page, so that notaries can't peak and see how much income tax their colleague from the next office or their neighbor down the street is paying.

Earned income credit, a major cause of confusion, is described with complete instructions and sufficient space for computation on the return.

Larger type and added white space are possible because of the eliminations and redrafting of the forms.

Form 1040—for incomes over $5000—has been reduced to the page size of 1040A, the size of ordinary letter paper.

Had Harvard Advice

These reforms have been carried out by a consolidated treasury committee, and announced by Under Secretary of Treasury Roswell Magill today. Two groups, one working with Mr. Magill and George C. Haas, director of the Treasury's division of research and statistics, and the other with Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charles T. Russell, head of the income tax unit, produced the final form. In their researches, the group consulted Prof. W. L. Crum of the department of economics of Harvard University, who is a nationally known expert in the field of economic statistics and statistical theory.

"Aside from general simplification," said a Treasury statement, "the committee members explained that their principal intent was to make it possible for taxpayers to tell the whole story of the taxable year on one return without having to resort to attachments. Among the changes toward that end is the elimination of descriptions of securities on which dividends or interest have been received.

Will Be Mailed Early

The new forms will be printed and ready for distribution early in the new year, well ahead of the March 15 deadline, and will be mailed out to previous income taxpayers in the type required by last year's return.

Of the 1936 return, Mr. Magill points out that 3,500,000 were for incomes under $5000 and 2,000,000 for incomes above that amount, and that 95 per cent of the former group had no report to make on Schedule F. for capital gains.

Henceforth, if any taxpayer has a report to make on capital gains, he will use form 1040 for incomes over $5000 whether his total exceeds that figure or not.

More elasticity is provided on the 1040 form for reporting gains and losses or exchanges of property, with more space.

All in all, the Treasury anticipates that the greater simplicity and clarity of the new forms will have a healthy effect on taxes, and will avoid much subsequent revision in the bureau of internal revenue.

British Urge United Stand On Aggression

Action by Single Nation Held Useless in Curb on Spoils Takers

Hint to Far East

Paper Says British-U. S. Accord Would Get Backing of France and Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 27—Left Wing circles here today are discussing specific possibilities of economic pressure against Japan, but more general feeling is that the only real hope of ending the present world-wide outburst of aggression, of which the wounding of the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, has been but a solitary incident, lies not in any individual national action, but in measures concerted upon a much broader scale.

Confidence here in particular springs from knowledge that the United States is keeping in close touch with Britain, a touch of which Secretary of State Cordell Hull's prompt message of sympathy yesterday has been a most welcome reminder.

"Bluff and Brutality"

Time and Tide, a non-party weekly journal here, today expresses very general opinion where it says, "The whole attitude in the world, bitter and cynical belief that mere bluff and brutality will be allowed to get away with spoils every time would be changed if Britain and America agreed on a policy on which in immediate issue and materially speaking they had nothing to gain and perhaps even quite a lot to lose. Some such world policy which would obviously have backing of the France and Russia and their allies would call a halt to the reckless swaggering of aggressors."

A feeling that this is practicable especially in the Far East is felt at least partly responsible for the noticeable fact that London Stock Exchange quotations today—beyond being somewhat dull—have been entirely unaffected by yesterday's happenings.

London Press Restrained

The same consideration is associated with the restraint seen in London press comment which further than expressing concern over the outrages has only up to the present indicated that the British Government will have the fullest national support in the "appropriate action" that Downing Street has promised.

Japan is in a weak position, it is recognized, in that its finances are in disorder and its ability to wage war overseas depends in a large measure upon imported oil which foreign markets for its textiles and raw silk alone enable it to buy. The Japanese military element now in control, it is also pointed out, is no means unopposed at home.

All of which—taking the Chinese stout, though by itself probably unavailing, resistance into account—is held to point to the conclusion that formidable as may seem the Sino-Japanese conflict at present, reason might be listened to if pressed influentially and by such impartial authority as not to raise that, in the Orient, often devastating consideration of "face saving."

U. S. Reserves Rights In Far East in Notes To Japan and China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced here today that following official confirmation of Japan's intention to blockade part of the Chinese coast, the United States has formally notified both Japan and China that it reserves all rights and interests of its own and of its nationals in the Far East and will hold Japan and China responsible for any damage or injury.

This action was apparently decided upon at a special Cabinet meeting yesterday on the Far Eastern situation which preceded President Roosevelt's departure for Hyde Park. It was intimated in authoritative quarters that the Cabinet meeting also resulted in a further decision to pursue a policy of "watchful waiting" involving no further official steps in regard to the undeclared war in the Orient unless further changes in the situation there make it imperative.

The official Japanese communication in regard to the blockade made it clear that Japan intends to assert only what is known in international law as a "pacific blockade." Such a device is employed as a reprisal, not an act of war. According to past usage it involves interferences only with the shipping of the country against which the blockader has a grievance and not against neutrals.

American Rights Reserved

Washington is waiting, however, to see whether Japan does limit its blockade solely to Chinese vessels. The notice reserving American rights and interests was in the nature of a warning that interference with American ships might require some action on the part of the United

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U. S. trade affected by Sino-Japanese War: Financial page.

Other Far Eastern news: Page 4.

In the Boston Section:

Leaking City Hall roof interrupts Codman hearing.

Weather Bureau launches new stratosphere tests.

Children display prize garden products at exhibit.

New method found for saving Boston wharf pilings.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Hungary to Join Finland in Paying Its Debt to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Now there are two European debt paying nations—Finland and Hungary.

In an agreement announced yesterday, Hungary will become the first government to resume regular payment on funded indebtedness to the United States which had been totally suspended. The Government

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A. F. of L. Meets C. I. O. Inroads By Lumping of Craft Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 27—In countering the "one big union" attack of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the American Federation of Labor has in many plants adapted itself to joint action of it's own but of a different type.

This flexibility, applied on a larger scale than ever before, has shut out the C. I. O. and saved or won numerous factories for the Federation. It is related by leaders drawn here by the current meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council.

Adjustment of the older organization to the warfare with the C. I. O. in the metals trades, where the struggle is probably the most significant, is both of an emergency and of a permanent nature.

The emergency strategy has meant in many cases simply tossing aside all distinctions between the various crafts, and taking everybody in a plant into a single A. F. of L. craft union.

Merging of Union Power

This is being done on a temporary basis. Ultimately, when the conflict is over, the other skilled trades with enough members to form local unions will be given opportunity to do so. Then all the unions in the plant will co-operate in forming a metal trades council, which will make a joint agreement with the management.

The second method being used to check the industrial union drive is the immediate formation of metal trades councils in factories. Whether there be two or ten different kinds of union in a plant, they can co-operate as a single group. They negotiate one joint agreement with the company. On its side, the company signs not with the individual unions but with their council.

Though this system of collective bargaining is not at all new, during the past year it has been utilized in a much larger number of local metal trades agreements with employers than ever in American industrial history.

The increase is explained by metal trades spokesmen as resulting both from a greater desire on the part of local metal trades unions to be covered by joint agreements than heretofore, and likewise by a greater willingness on the part of employers to have one joint agreement instead of negotiating separate agreements with many unions.

The principle of the A. F. of L. joint agreement is federation. This is the A. F. of L.'s permanent answer to the C. I. O.'s program of one big union inclusive of all the workers, skilled and unskilled.

Gives All Workers a Chance

The advantage claimed for federated agreements is that each class of workers has its chance to present its individual interests and make its own demands. Specifically, the skilled workers of various types are enabled to bargain for themselves through the common committee, while the unskilled and semi-skilled, who also have their union of production workers, similarly urge their own cases.

Meeting together before opening negotiations, all the groups of workers concerned work out a joint set of demands, and then go to management as a single committee or council.

This method of organization escapes the great drawback of the one big union plan of the C. I. O., as the A. F. of L. sees it, in preserv-

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Wild North Carolina Coast Will Become National Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Establishment of the first national seashore park has just been authorized by Congress.

The proposed park will embrace approximately 100 square miles on the North Carolina seacoast. It will include Cape Hatteras and its historic lighthouse.

The national seashore will be developed in the same manner as national parks. The law provides that all land must be deeded to the United States through public or private donation. No federal purchase of land is permitted. When 10,000 acres have been accepted, federal administration will begin.

Approximately 7540 acres are already in Government hands, including 1400 acres comprising Cape Hatteras State Park, 44 acres surrounding the lighthouse, 96 acres at Kitty Hawk, and 6000 acres controlled by the U. S. Biological Survey.

The North Carolina area was chosen for the new park both because of its historic associations and its unspoiled natural beauty. Three and a half centuries ago, Sir Walter Raleigh's colony was established on Roanoke Island, one of a chain to be included in the park area. In that colony was born Virginia Dare, the first white child of English parentage born on the North American continent.

Recently the State of North Carolina with the aid of WPA funds has restored the "lost colony" on Roanoke Island. In addition to the birthplace of Virginia Dare, there is a log church, a fort and several thatched log cabins, all surrounded by a log stockade. Surrounding fields have been sown as the colonist sowed them, with squash, pumpkin and maize.

According to reliable records, the colony's governor set sail for England in August, 1587 to get relief for his settlers and when he returned two years later, there was not a trace of anyone.

The Cape Hatteras area has never been developed. Its glistening beaches, stretching for miles, are marked only with rotting hulls of wrecked ships. A lighthouse built in 1868 will be preserved as a feature of the national seashore.

In recent months, considerable work has been done with relief labor to stop erosion along the beach. Brush fences were installed, causing sand dunes to be built up by the wind. When the dunes are sufficiently high, grass is planted to anchor the sand.

Cape Hatteras and Pamlico Sound form one of the greatest hereditary wintering areas for waterfowl on the eastern seaboard. Ducks, Canada Geese, snow geese, and whistling swans are found in large numbers in fresh water ponds, brackish marshes, tidal estuaries, and other waters along the cape during the winter months. In the spring and summer there are colonies of nesting little blue herons, eastern green herons, terns and many other birds requiring the type of habitats found along Cape Hatteras.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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President Signs Rivers-Harbors Bill

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt today started his three-weeks stay at the summer White House by signing the rivers and harbors bill as officials announced a related flood control measure would receive his approval shortly.

The rivers and harbors bill authorizes approximately $54,000,000 for construction, repair, preservation and surveys of rivers and harbors.

The flood control measure was one of 80 bills the President brought here from Washington for further study before acting on them.

It authorizes $24,877,000 for "emergency" flood wall protection of population centers in the Ohio Valley; $9,000,000 for works along Wolf River and Nonconnah Creek at Memphis (in addition to $2,324,000 for property rights), and $300,000 for stream clearance and channel improvements.

In a separate statement on the rivers and harbors bill the President criticized a provision for a pollution survey of the Ohio River by the War Department, saying this was a Public Service matter.

He said he was asking the War and Treasury departments to appoint a committee of three to conduct the survey—an army engineer, a health service representative and a non-government expert on pollution problems.

Edison Solves Staff Problem Five Years After Passing

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 27 (AP)—Thomas A. Edison, five years after his passing, made a decision which kept one of his largest manufacturing plants from shutting down.

The plant was the battery division of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Nickel had been discovered in $40,000 worth of Swedish iron, used to make the negative "active materials" for alkaline batteries. This is an unusually pure form of iron and no more was available at the time in this country.

A staff conference was called to consider whether the nickel impurity ruined the iron for battery manufacture

"How would you like to have Thomas A. Edison make the decision?" asked one of the conferees, George E. Stringfellow, vice-president and general manager of the battery division.

The staff looked surprised.

"I'm not sure," Mr. Stringfellow added, "but I think it can be done."

Consultant Plan

Then he told them his story. In 1926, while Mr. Edison was the active consultant for the battery company, Mr. Stringfellow proposed:

"Mr. Edison, would you be willing to arrange to continue as consultant after you have passed on?"

"You are crazy," said Mr. Edison.

"It might work," Mr. Stringfellow replied. "You invented this battery. In your head there is information about it that no one else has. Will you let the staff give you written questions about the battery, every Saturday afternoon before you go home? You could bring the answers in writing to work on Monday morning." Edison agreed. Over week-ends he penciled answers to lists to typewritten questions. Eighty-seven questions were asked and answered in two years. They were mostly academic. They were bits of information not available as a rule in research records.

They were filed away in a black, loose-leaf book. The book remained in the files. It was forgotten by nearly everyone except Mr. Stringfellow. He brought it out for the staff conference two weeks ago.

Contained Nickel Question

No one knew whether it would contain the nickel question; but it did.

"If there is nickel in iron," Mr. Stringfellow had written, "does it adversely affect the life of the cell (in a battery)?"

"No harm," Mr. Edison had written.

The conference accepted this decision. It turned out to be the correct one. Subsequent investigation showed that improved methods of chemical analysis had probably detected the presence in iron of small amounts of nickel that had previously escaped notice.

Mr. Edison spent 10 years perfecting this battery. His men today say it took more time than any other of his inventions, and is one the public scarcely heard about. They say that in making it Edison asked himself over fifty thousand questions and worked out the answers in his laboratory.

U. S. Soil Wealth but Half Used, Says Cairo Envoy After Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States has put to beneficial use less than 50 per cent of its agricultural resources and has enormous sources of future potential income from its soil, but the efficient work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is bound to have a tremendous effect upon the welfare of agriculture. This was the opinion of M. Amine Youssef Bey, Egyptian Minister to the United States, in summarizing the result of a recently completed 14,000-mile motor tour of the farming areas.

The itinerary, prepared for him under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, is said to have been the most comprehensive single trip ever planned by the agricultural department.

Mr. Youssef's tour was made in the interests of agriculture in Egypt, but it was, he explained, just an exploratory trip to develop future contacts with American agriculture for experts of the Egyptian Government. Mr. Youssef recently left for Egypt.

Traveled From Coast to Coast

Accompanied by his chauffeur and M. Helmy, agricultural attache of the Egyptian Legation, Mr. Youssef made a three months' journey, taking him from coast to coast. He visited hundreds of farming districts, agricultural experiment stations and individual farms and ranches. He addressed 89 banquets and public meetings. The legislatures of Texas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska and Michigan, which were in session during his visits, were especially convened in honor of his visit.

"The many officials whom I met were all anxious to learn about modern constitutional Egypt. It was something new for them to meet a man from an Eastern country who was familiar with democratic procedure," said Minister Youssef, who for seven years was a financial expert of the Egyptian Senate.

Sixteen chapters of the Friends of Egypt Association were formed during the tour.

Praises Department of Agriculture

"I was overwhelmed with hospitality. The Americans smile through everything," said Mr. Youssef yesterday. "I found, though an Egyptian, from a far country, I had many points of view common with the Americans I met throughout my trip. In Egypt our supply of land, also of water, are limited, though we are getting more of the latter.

"Our population by the new census is almost 16,000,000. Consequently, we must make each acre produce its highest. Americans also are anxious to get the greatest result from anything they do. I was amazed by the spread of the work of the United States Department of Agriculture to every region I visited, even to the most remote hamlets. The representatives of the state departments of agriculture and the county agricultural agents were working in the greatest harmony with the government representatives. As soon as anything of value to the farmer is learned, it is immediately passed on to him and he is very eager to get it. This work is wonderfully effective."

Impressed by Public Discussion

The Egyptian Minister commended the American habit of exchanging ideas and viewpoints in group meetings through chambers of commerce and similar bodies. "This habit," he said, "is a wonderful influence for peace and progress. The interchange of ideas is impelled to work out something to the advantage of the community or to some member of it. Although strong individualists and standing ruggedly upon their own initiative, the American people trend very strongly to group discussions and interchange of ideas.

"This habit of public discussion is one of the finest things in America. It is bound to impress a visitor from another country. If the people of Europe could by the friendly habit of the interchange of ideas and ideals dissipate their suspicions, Europe would stand like the American states, complete in themselves, yet joined by a friendly and indissoluble union."

Visits 21 States

The Egyptian Minister toured through the agricultural districts of 21 states.

In North and South Carolina and Georgia, Mr. Youssef toured the cotton and tobacco districts. In Florida he spent several days in the vicinity of Miami visiting the Redlands fruit and vegetable sections, the tomato areas and going through the packing houses. He then visited the fruit districts of central Florida.

Egypt Helping Farmer

The chief concern of his Government, Mr. Youssef said, is to help the farmer. "The outstanding policy of Premier Nahas Pasha in internal affairs is his aid to the farmer, not only by reducing his financial burden—as, for instance, through the recent conclusion of agreements between the Government and the mortgage bank to reduce the rate of interest on present and past debts by spreading annuities through a longer period of years, and by stopping legal foreclosure—but also by careful planning to do something for the farmer socially and hygienically.

"Social improvements for the farmer will extend educational facilities for the children and particularly the agricultural schools. Among many such educational plans is the loudspeaker in the little hamlet, where the farmer can listen to the news, educational and otherwise, broadcast from Cairo. This may sound unimportant to Americans, but the masses in Egypt have not the money to buy radio sets. In hygienic advances for the farmer, Nahas Pasha has succeeded in getting large appropriations for the modernization of the Egyptian village, starting with hygienic water supply systems in many of the smaller villages and building model villages and model homes."

Questions Crop Limitation

When asked about crop limitation, the Minister said he did not feel that it was economically justified in Egypt. Egypt tried it in 1924 and 1925 and abandoned the idea. Crop limitation, he said, put limitation upon effort, so that the worker incurs a certain waste of his time that could be gainfully employed.

"Again, when the set-up is made to cultivate a certain block of land, and the men and the implements are at hand and ready to start work, the cultivation of the last one-third of the land does not entail an overhead proportionate to the cultivation of the first two-thirds."

6000 Years of Agriculture

"You in America have a lot to teach us," Minister Youssef said yesterday, "but if we can learn, say 70 per cent from you, we can teach you approximately 30 per cent. We in Egypt are looking back on more than 6000 years of agricultural development. We have advanced far and most of our agricultural population is employing up-to-date methods."

Parts of Florida and California suggested Upper Egypt to Mr. Youssef. Arizona, too, he found to possess some characteristics of the land of the Pharoahs. In the Mississippi River Delta he found land like that of the Delta of the Nile.

Scans America

© Harris & Ewing

Amine Youssef

Egyptian Minister to the United States

Modern Games and Gymnastics Taught to Soviet Peasants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet sporting and physical culture societies have added more than 1,000,000 members during the last year, bringing the total membership to 10,000,000. This does not include children, who receive physical training in schools and in children's organizations.

"Physical Culture Day" in Moscow this summer was duplicated in all Soviet cities and in many farm villages. Every Soviet republic and region sent its leading athletes and physical directors to Moscow to participate in the annual parade through Red Square.

This parade is perhaps the most colorful pageant in a country which excels in pageants. Athletes from the various republics wear their national dress on such occasions, although native costumes have almost disappeared in daily life. They prepare for an entire year the complicated exercises, dances and acrobatics which they know will be observed by Joseph Stalin and his associates. It is interesting to note that Kazaks and Uzbeks, Georgians and Yakuts, Ukrainians and Armenians weave into modern gymnastics their own folk dances.

The Soviet physical culture and sports movement, like every other phase of human activity in Russia, is being constantly centralized. It is directed from Moscow by two organizations, the Young Communist League and the Central Physical Culture Council. The former undertakes to provide physical training for its own 4,500,000 members and to supervise children's training in schools. The latter is responsible for training physical directors and for organization of sports and gymnastics in every part of the Soviet Union.

Trained Leadership Stressed

This year smaller sporting societies are being combined, in order to assure trained leadership. The demand for physical directors still far exceeds the supply, and physical culture institutes are being expanded rapidly, while thousands of young men and women are receiving partial training in "short courses" of three to six months.

Outstanding athletes hitherto have been encouraged to continue their work in factory, mine, office or farm. Now they are being employed full-time as teachers and trainers. A new class of professional athletes is thus being formed.

The question arises whether the new professionals can compete in sporting events with amateurs. Thus far no distinction is made, but it seems probable that in future, Soviet sporting events, like those in other countries, will distinguish between professionals and amateurs.

The sports and physical culture movement in Russia developed rather slowly in earlier years, since the majority of young men and women, particularly in the minority republics, were unfamiliar with modern games and gymnastics. The movement began in the Red Army, which receives 500,000 recruits each year, and in the schools.

Teach Games to Peasants

Now a new generation has arisen, which learned simple games and exercises in schools. Young men, finishing their two-year term of army service, go back to farm villages to teach young peasants the games they have learned.

At the present time, 10,000 young men who recently completed their army service are receiving special instruction as physical directors. They will be sent to agricultural districts to organize sporting and physical culture groups, traveling from village to village, selecting likely group leaders and building a firm foundation for organized village sports.

The physical equipment for sports in Russia is still inadequate, so that simple games and exercises, requiring little equipment, are first used. However, the country now has 60 large stadiums, 350 smaller ones and 6500 playing fields; Russia is now dotted with 400 swimming pools, aside from rivers, lakes and seashores.

Military preparedness is a major factor in the present rapid development of the physical culture movement in Russia. But it is not the only factor. The young people, not only of European Russia, but of Central Asia and the Far North, are enthusiastically learning unfamiliar games. The foundations are being laid to make Soviet Russia in a few years a nation of real lovers of sport.

Planning—Does It Mean Dictatorship?

Great social and economic controversies of the moment, such as national planning, price fixing, unemployment and the national debt, involve certain underlying economic principles. These fundamentals receive little attention in the daily rush of news. It is the aim of this series of four articles, of which this is the last, to explain at least a few of these fundamentals.

Warnings of dictatorship had risen to a crescendo during the historic struggle over enlargement of the United States Supreme Court. The air had recently been thick with discussions of national planning, which, according to some conservative elements, might prove a preface to dictatorship. Crop control promises to remain an issue when Congress meets again and considers a national farm program. In many spheres, despite termination of the emergency, there continues to be talk of government planning.

John B. Curious, an inquiring citizen, had listened to these discussions all the week, and he resolved to ask his professor friend, Dr. Phineas Z. Willing, if planning was inimical to democracy and personal freedom and if it was the forerunner of dictatorship. He caught the professor, this time at his home, preparing for a three weeks' vacation. By way of tapering into his retreat from the campus, the professor suggested that the conversation this time be confined more to human and general topics than to academic issues.

"Of course," the professor began, "we all plan. But there are good and bad plans: I'm planning my vacation right now. The business man plans his production and his prices, the novelist plans his plot. To be successful, plans must be honestly conceived and honestly executed. What the country is talking about, however, is broad government planning of at least some of the major economic elements to achieve a relatively stable economy."

Mr. Curious at this point was not so curious as he was assertive.

One Danger in Planning

"I understand," he said, "that planning is what the dictatorships do, and that governments can't plan without telling the producers what to produce, the consumers what to consume and finally without supressing any newspapers that criticize this process. That spells the end of democracy and personal freedom, it seems to me."

"You have certainly indicated the ever-present danger, especially if coercive regimentation is exercised," Professor Willing said. "But unless we can find a program of planning that gives reasonable promise of averting these risks, we should avoid it. Let us assume, however, that there is some need for a more rational direction of the nation's activities: that consumption must somehow be built up to match production; that income must be equitably distributed; that people must be better housed; that there must be protection against over-investment and over-production, and that the competitive areas must be better related to the areas where prices are administered. Suppose we decided that for the very existence of our economy, some planning, at least, is essential. The question then becomes twofold:

"First, can this planning be devised and controlled democratically? Secondly, can the plan be effected without coercing men to surrender their legitimate freedom of action?"

"Yes, these are the questions all right. But have you the answers?" Mr. Curious wanted to know.

People Should Control

"Well, I have at least some partial answers," Professor Willing replied. "The essence of democratic planning would be, of course, for the ultimate control of the plan to reside in the hands of the people. A plan arbitrarily imposed by one man beyond the reach of the electorate obviously would not constitute democratic planning. However, a plan representing exchanges of ideas among many authorities, put in operation and administered by elected representatives, would be democratic in origin so long as the plan could be repealed and the administrators turned out of office. In short, if a plan sets up controls, the people must control the controls."

"But," Mr. Curious interrupted, "it seems to me the real threat to democracy would come in the imposition of the plan upon business, upon the farmer or upon labor. It is the element of coercion, the mounting power of the state over the individual that seems to me to constitute the real threat."

"I think you are absolutely right," Professor Willing said. "That is why a formula for democratic planning would have to prove that it could operate its plan without arrogating to the Government such powers over the individual that the result would be a net loss of freedom. The Government already has a number of accepted instruments of planning that have been accepted as compatible with traditions of free enterprise or personal freedom.

Proper Use of Tax Power

"For instance, the Government has the right to tax and, while many people insist that this power should be used only to replenish the Treasury, to operate the government, some of it has been used to plan a more equitable distribution of wealth. Moreover, some believe it is not beyond the province of government to encourage labor to form unions in order to obtain a greater share of the profits of industry. Here again, however, proper procedure envisages just and impartial action by the Government on labor questions.

"The tariff is also a potential instrument of planning, either through its elevation or reduction. Grants to farmers in return for crop restrictions are also devices that escape being outright coercion, while enabling the Government to plan to some degree of production control."

"But," interrupted Mr. Curious, "it seems to me that all these methods are fragmentary and hit-or-miss."

"They are," Professor Willing agreed, "the present Administration has used all these methods in attempting to find some scheme for balancing consumption and production, as well as mitigating the human suffering caused by instability. In the first few years, this planning was experimental and resulted in the NRA that increased the very concentration of power the Administration inveighed against. Even now, glaring inconsistencies are apparent, especially in the Administration's apparent hesitation as to whether more or less competition is needed. A little more direction and cohesion are appearing but there is still no plan that strikes directly at the strong tendency of our great mechanized productive machine to produce more than people can buy."

No Dictators for the Professor

Mr. Curious broke in sharply here. "But," he said, "you can't dictate how many shoes a manufacturer will produce without dictating how many shoes a man will buy. You can't control production without becoming a dictator."

"Then we'll let production go its merry way; no dictators for us with my vacation coming up," the professor said. "But there is a chance that some helpful advisory planning might be worked out. There is nothing to bar a Government service from placing information at the disposal of business and labor, as it does now in some cases. Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, one of the nation's greatest experts on the business cycle, proposes a national planning board. In fact, there is a bill before Congress for such a board.

"Dr. Mitchell's board would be purely advisory. It would be a clearing house for the nation. Through it, studies could be made of consumption and production. Industry could be advised as to the best industrial policies and the best prices to be charged in order to conform to the highest public interest. As Gardiner C. Means and Caroline F. Ware said in their little book, 'The Modern Economy in Action,' the very existence of such advice and such plans would encourage their use. The National Resources Committee, which has just completed an epochal study of technology, represents an advisory planning agency in full blast.

The End—Government Control

"If some such board as that suggested by Dr. Mitchell could be devised with men who would inspire both the confidence of labor and capital, to bring into focus the best thinking and information available, who knows what it might accomplish? If business failed to co-operate, or refused to fashion its policies to what was sound in such a board's advice, the Government might assert its authority to protect the public welfare. If democracy would mobilize its mass intellect, who doubts but what it could plan its way to stability and abundance without lowering its colors."

"There is just one more question, and it is something of a digression," Mr. Curious interrupted. "Why have millions of men in Germany, Russia and Italy thrown away their freedom and submitted to dictatorship?"

"That is more a philosophical than an economic question," Professor Willing replied. "Personal freedom, which men struggled for centuries to write into the great social contract, has not been as ably defended, perhaps, as the doctrines of economic Utopias. We need new and stronger leaders and better understanding to lift the thoughts of people from the ruts of mere economic salvation."

With this as food for reflection, John B. Curious and Dr. Phineas Z. Willing parted company.

Regional Soil Control Advised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Adoption of soil conservation laws by 22 states in the last six months is interpreted by officials here as indication of a new understanding of the nation's land problem on the part of local communities.

Farmers now have authority to organize for local co-operative action in combatting soil erosion and preventing land abuse in the following states:

Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah and Wisconsin.

Most of these states have modeled their statutes after the standard state soil conservation districts law, prepared by the Department of Agriculture. Legislation of this type was recommended by President Roosevelt in a letter to all state governors last February.

In general, the new state laws set up a procedure for the creation of soil conservation districts with authority, as governmental subdivisions of the state, to develop and carry out erosion control programs in co-operation with individual farmers, and to compel all farmers in a district to observe land-use regulations where such have been approved by a majority of the land occupiers. It is the "zoning" idea applied to rural districts.

Shortly after President Roosevelt came into office, he established a Federal Soil Erosion Service, to point the way to improved land use. Scores of demonstration areas were set up throughout the country with federal funds, but it was soon found that while leadership of a federal agency is necessary for planning and organization, co-operation of all landowners in a drainage district is necessary for effective action. Permissive legislation for the establishment of small districts or authorities, of any size and shape, for the regulation and control of "little waters" and of land use, was asked of state governments.

To promote the passage of such legislation, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced that after July 1, 1937, no new federal money would be granted for soil erosion projects unless the states themselves adopt adequate legislation. President Roosevelt sent out a letter declaring that while the erosion control demonstrations carried on by the Department of Agriculture during the last several years had "pointed the way," state legislation to supplement federal activities "is imperative, to enable farmers to take the necessary co-operative action."

Mr. Wallace believes the adoption of this type of legislation by 22 states within six months "indicates a widespread understanding of the national land problem by the states and a willingness on their part to co-operate in dealing with it. I have little doubt that most of the states will follow suit as soon as possible," he says.

Though some objection has been voiced by recalcitrant farmers who do not want to abide by the will of the majority in their districts, Secretary Walace holds that "the creation of soil conservation districts in states, with legal power to make land-use regulations by referendum and enforce them through the state courts, will enable the majority of farmers in any community to exercise a thoroughly democratic control over local land use in the interest of the community as a whole."

Grange Head Warns Against Surplus

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 27 (AP)—Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, told 60,000 persons from three states here that "too large a crop surplus in 1938" would bring falling prices and reduced purchasing power. He addressed farm families from Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa at the Burritt Grange's twenty-seventh annual Trask Bridge picnic.

Mr. Taber endorsed a farm program calling for crop insurance, the ever-normal granary, control of surpluses, and irrigation and reclamation where needed. The first step in the Grange's program for farm prosperity, he asserted, should see the development of "a philosophy of balanced abundance, rather than balanced scarcity."

Oil Enriches School

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Texas public schools are believed to be the wealthiest in the nation. They own between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres of land, and much of it is either producing oil or is considered potentially productive.

Code Makes N. Y. Traffic Safer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Substantial improvement in street and highway safety has followed the enforcement of New York City's new traffic code, according to police department statistics made public today, showing a 10 per cent decline in accidents, injuries and fatalities during the five months from March 1 to Aug. 1.

As compared with the same period last year, prior to adoption of the code, the slump in traffic accidents brought New York City's total number of traffic fatalities down from 369 to 343, Capt. Matthew A. Skea, director of the bureau of safety, reported. The trend toward safer streets was even more pronounced in August than in the five preceding months, he said.

Prohibition of the practice of making right turns on red lights at intersections was credited by Captain Skea for much of the improvement. He said that drivers who formerly zig-zagged across town to avoid traffic light delays now showed a tendency to follow a single avenue direct to their destination. While the rate of speed might have been retarded slightly, the rise in safety has been "sensational," he said.

Still another important factor in helping reduce accidents, according to Captain Skea, is the instruction of express highway facilities to eliminate intersections and keep automobiles away from congested streets. The completion of the West Side highway project in Manhattan and the extension of the East Side highway should do much to add to the safety and convenience of motorists here, he held. Completion of the proposed mid-town tunnel, by which motorists would pass across Manhattan Island underground, would have a similar result, he predicted.

In releasing their statistics on the trial period for the new code, police revealed that the number of accidents had dropped from 12,398 to 11,722. The number of injured declined to 13,915 from 14,731.

The supplementary report for the first 24 days of August showed a decline in the number of accidents to 2059 from 2605. Only 2587 persons were injured during that period, as compared with 3184 during the same length of time last year. Between Aug. 1 and 24, last year, there were 71 traffic deaths here; this year, there were only 43.

PWA Fixes Rents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Monthly rents of from $17.75 to $23.85 have been fixed for the $4,775,000 Kenfield Housing Project here, Public Works officials were informed recently. The apartments will be available only to low-income families. Representative apartments of the project are three-room units consisting of a living room, bedroom, kitchen-dining room and bath, complete with modern fixtures and renting, for $17.75 a month.

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Women Reported Casting 50 P. C. Election Ballots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—That women have exercized the suffrage right granted to them 17 years ago is evidenced by the fact that about 50 per cent of the total vote cast in the last general election was cast by women, the National Woman's Party said today.

"It is doubtful that men, who have been voters for more than 150 years, made greater gains during the first 17 years of their enfranchisement," party officials said.

"And now," added Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, national chairman, "women must utilize the vote to further complete equality, incorporating in the Constitution of the United States an equal rights amendment which will free them from the shackles of unequal laws that serve only to impede their progress."

$5,000,000 Water Plant for Milwaukee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Before another year rolls around, this city will have a supply of drinking water so fine that water department officials predict that its reputation will spread throughout the nation.

A $5,000,000 water purification plant is now under construction. When completed, local officials say, it will be the most up-to-date filtration plant in the nation.

The new plant will occupy a 24-acre site. It will have a rated capacity of 200,000,000 gallons a day, but it can be operated at a 300,000,000-gallon daily capacity.

Cities Band Together To Prevent Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some 24 municipalities surrounding Chicago have banded together under the Suburban Safety Council to stimulate and coordinate accident prevention work. The state police and the Illinois division of highways will co-operate with the suburbs to extend and standardize accident reporting facilities, promote uniform traffic control, encourage safety surveys, and remove hazards. The organizational set-up includes divisions of engineering, enforcement, and education.

Talking Mail Boxes

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Talking mail boxes, a feature of the California postmasters' convention, startled pedestrians in this city. As one woman started to post a letter a voice from the box bellowed: "Why not use airmail?" The Junior Chamber of Commerce explained that it had installed loudspeakers as a stunt.

Valets for Bachelors Taught As Step to End Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Unemployment here has been dealt another blow in the Cincinnati Employment Center's campaign to bring economic security to ll. The latest action taken is establishment of a new type of "gentleman's gentleman."

It is a service designed for bachelors, by which their rooms or apartments are cared for and their household needs are met by young men trained for the purpose.

The center selected for the first contingent in this new training, 17 Negroes who had had at least a few years of high school education, and put them through a special five-weeks' course of instruction. The course was given at the Household Arts Training School, a WPA project started here to prepare girls to be housemaids.

Mrs. Helen Davis and Mrs. Estelle Walker, who were in charge, believe the school is the first case where men were trained for household service. They were given instruction in making beds, housecleaning, washing, preparing breakfasts and minor meals, serving, pressing suits, and making such repairs around the house as fixing lamp cords or leaking water faucets.

Officials at the center felt that there was a need among unmarried men, who reside in small apartments or alone in rooms, for a male servant who could care for their general house needs, either on a part-time or full-time basis.

Letters were sent to a list of unmarried professional men in the city describing the qualifications of this group of trained servents pointing out how well they were prepared to handle all the little household jobs that have been the bane of bachelorhood since time immemorial. Two were placed immediately and the Center expects to find positions for the balance very shortly.

The young men themselves have responded well to the new occupation. Several of them desire to become expert cooks and are experimenting in that direction.

Junk Pile Gives Way To 9-Acre City Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEMENT, Ill.—When a town is able to cover up or otherwise dispose of a junk pile, it is something to make the chests of the civic leaders of a community expand a trifle; but when a city, which in this case happens to be Bement, not only covers up such an unsightly plot of land but also builds in its stead a beautiful nine-acre Forest Preserve Park, it is an improvement of which the whole state may well be proud.

When completed, the park will be able to boast an artificial lake, two tennis courts, pavilion, house for caretaker, ice house, six barbecue ovens, picnic grounds, trees and shrubbery, and a swimming pool approximately 200 by 50 feet.

The project, which was started 15 years ago but which was unable to gain headway at the time because of lack of funds, is estimated to cost approximately $40,000. Completion is scheduled for sometime in 1938. Work on the lake has been extended over a period of about two years.

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Australian Fruit Center Observes Jubilee

Mildura honors work of the Chaffey brothers who started irrigation plan that turned waste land into great orchards.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—On the Victorian border, nearly 290 air miles from Melbourne, the fruit center of Mildura recently concluded the celebration of its jubilee as an irrigation settlement. The names chiefly associated with it are those of the founders, George and William Benjamin Chaffey, two Canadians who pioneered irrigation schemes in California and who, in the early 80's were brought to Australia for the same purpose.

The possibilities of irrigation in dry Australian areas so impressed politician Alfred Deakin that he went to the United States at the head of a Royal Commission to investigate the system. He met the Chaffeys and, at his suggestion, they left California for Victoria's Murray River valley where rainfall has always been slight and unreliable. George, the engineer, selected the present site of Mildura. The locality was then carrying about one sheep to 30 acres, had a population of about 12 persons and thousands of rabbits.

The Chaffeys agreed with the Victoria Government to establish an irrigation settlement in return for a 60,000-acre land grant; they contracted to make improvements of a value not less than £300,000 in 20 years. They started work in August, 1887.

Channels Constructed

Land blocks were surveyed, channels constructed and pumps installed in the Murray River. Within seven years, Mildura had a population of 3500 with about 9000 watered acres under cultivation. Instead of £300,000 in 20 years, the Chaffeys had spent £350,000 in less than 10 years . . . but their future was bright.

Then came the slump of the early 90's which affected Australia and New Zealand so seriously. Added to marketing difficulties, this brought Mildura to a standstill. The Government had not put through its promised railway and, at certain times of the year, the Murray was not navigable. A political campaign was initiated against the Chaffeys and, after a Royal Commission, the brothers were forced into liquidation. Mildura's population dwindled overnight—and George Chaffey returned to America disappointed.

Not so William Benjamin. When a stormy meeting of 500 Mildura settlers vilified the Chaffey name, William roared back at them in their in their own language . . . and was listened to.

Withstood Difficult Days.

He stayed on as director of the settlement, working on the land like a laborer. His own money, his wife's money and every penny he had been able to borrow had been invested in his faith in Mildura's future. His driving power began to pull the settlement through.

In these years, it wasn't the growing of good fruit that troubled Mildura but the marketing of it. So W. B. Chaffey concentrated on that angle. By 1905 Mildura had got its railway and the Chaffey marketing scheme was boosting Mildura fruit so successfully that the settlement began to expand again.

Today there is a town population of 7000 and there are another 18,000 persons in the surrounding shire. The annual value of Mildura's dried fruits industry exceeds £3,000,000 and when the rest of the state wilted under the last depression, Mildura hardly felt it. There are 35,000 acres of vines and fruit trees and nearly 1000 dairy farmers—the whole area relying on Murray River water that reaches them by the pumping system of the Chaffeys.

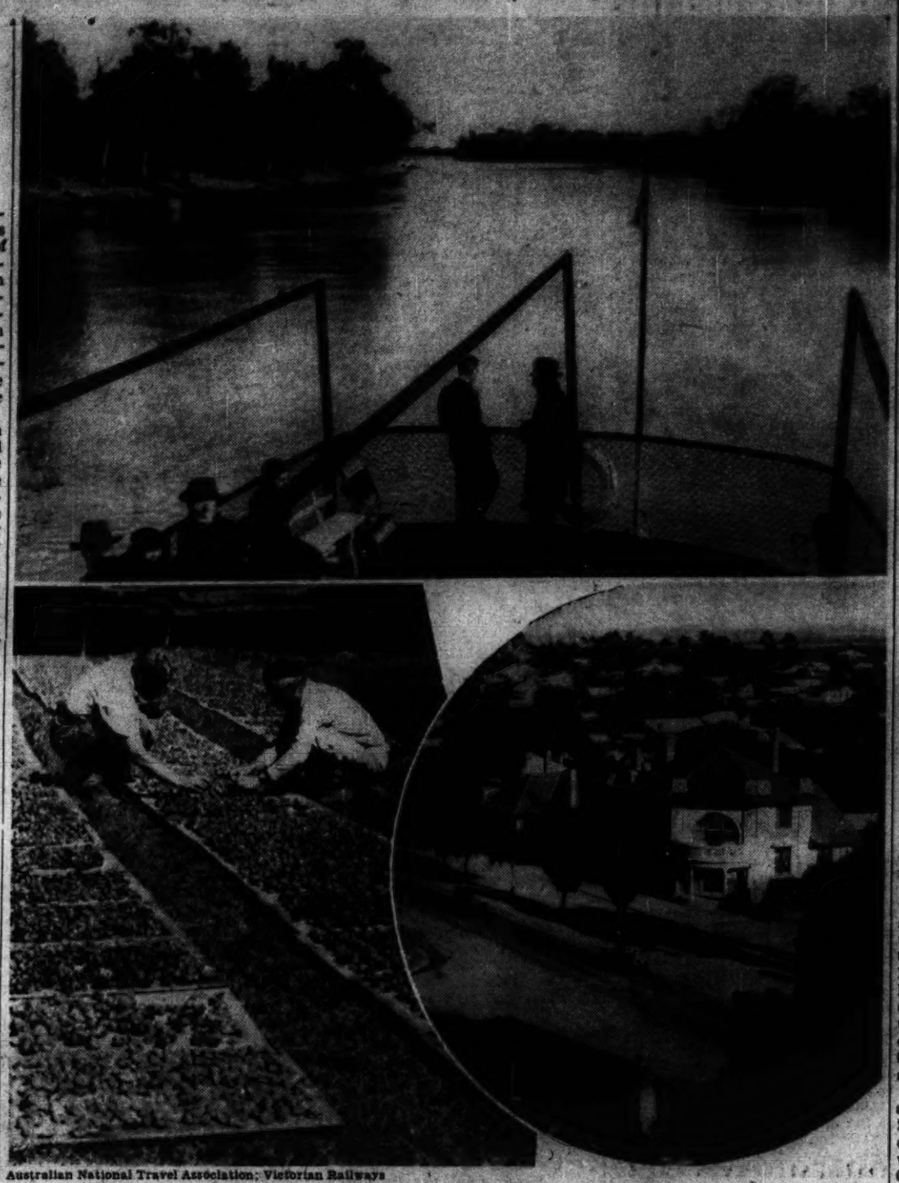
Town Well Planned

The thriving town is intelligently planned and, in naming its east to west streets as "avenues," the Chaffeys marked it with their American influence. William Benjamin Chaffey, whom reminiscent Mildura still refers to as "The Boss," once wrote: "I couldn't do it again; they were 20 years of very bitter struggle." But years that modern Mildura has commemorated by a Chaffey statue bearing this inscription:

1854-1928

William Benjamin Chaffey, C. M. G. Commemorating nearly 40 years of untiring labor on behalf of the Australian Dried Fruits Industry.
"He labored for the common good."
Erected by his many friends in Mildura and throughout Australia

And, during the jubilee celebrations, district schoolchildren are erecting in a town park, a simple cairn of stones to the Chaffey brothers whose Californian experience turned a wasteland into an Australian orchard.



Australian National Travel Association; Victorian Railways

Where 35,000 Acres of Vines and Fruit Trees Are Under Irrigation

Upper—The Murray River, From Which Mildura Orchards Are Watered. Lower Left—Drying Fruit in Thriving Chaffey County. Lower Right—Mildura Township, Showing Statue of Its Founder, W. B. Chaffey, in Foreground

Andrew W. Mellon Had Distinguished Career in Finance

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—A record of distinguished public service and benefactions, including the founding of an American national gallery of art around the nucleus of his magnificent collection, 11 years of service as Secretary of the Treasury under three Presidents, the ambassadorship to Great Britain and many unsung philanthropies, marked the career of Andrew W. Mellon whose passing was announced last night.

Mr. Mellon's vast enterprises reached around the earth and gave employment to thousands. Banking, oil and aluminum were his principal interests and their corporate names were the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, one of the nation's largest; the Gulf Oil Company, and the Aluminum Company of America, dominant in its field.

Three months before his passing Mr. Mellon made his last purchases for an art collection, which he gave to the nation with the hope that some day it might rival the museum treasures of Europe's older civilization. Buying paintings and sculpture was the one expensive custom that the master of money and metal indulged, but he went the limit and beyond on that.

Valued at $50,000,000

When he announced the gift of his collection to the nation for the establishment of a national gallery of art in Washington, experts estimated its value at $50,000,000 or more, and some called it the finest collection in the world owned by a single individual.

He personally selected the site for the gallery on the mall, and watched as ground was broken and excavations begun for the foundations of the building. To the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trusts, he gave a sufficient amount of securities to pay the cost of the structure, upward of $15,000,000, and to establish an endowment of $5,000,000 for salaries and additional art acquisitions.

Mr. Mellon's actual wealth probably will remain a mystery, but close friends say they believe holdings of the banker and his two children will amount to approximately $500,000,000.

The only official estimate made public—$205,000,000 for Mr. Mellon alone as of December, 1931—was given two years ago by his financial secretary during hearing of the banker's income tax appeal.

One of the last great statesmen-financiers of the nation, Mr. Mellon successfully shunned the limelight and was little known to his countrymen until he became secretary of the treasury under President Harding in 1921.

Is Made Ambassador

He remained on the job until 1932 when he retired to become ambassador to Great Britain.

Fellow Republicans hailed him as "the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton," but he was the target of sharp attack by the Democrats who unsuccessfully attempted to drive him from office in 1924.

He was proud of his record as a cabinet officer and his party cited the reduction in the public debt from $23,737,000,000 in 1921 to $17,820,000,000 during his service. He met the criticism that the public debt had been reduced too rapidly with the statement that "far from hurting the country, it has been a great benefit to all those who needed capital."

Mr. Mellon retired to private life in 1933 when he resigned as ambassador to Great Britain, and afterward seldom appeared in public. A man of few words, who left speech-making to others, his last public speech was at the dedication of the new home of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh, May 6.

Of Irish Protestant stock, he was born March 24, 1854, at Pittsburgh, the third of five sons of Judge Thomas and Sarah Jane Negley Mellon. His father was judge in the Allegheny County Court and retired from the bench in 1869 to establish the banking house of T. Mellon and Sons.

Early Training in Banking

Andrew Mellon was educated in a private school and in the University of Pittsburgh, class of 1873, leaving college shortly before commencement. The next year he entered his father's banking house and was made a partner a year later. When his father retired from business in 1887 Andrew became the senior of the firm.

The partnership, including his brother, Richard B. Mellon, entered the national banking system July, 1902, as the Mellon National Bank. With Andrew Mellon as president it grew into one of the most important banks in the country. He resigned the presidency of the institution three days before he entered the Cabinet, and also gave up all his other business connections.

In 1889, the brothers and associates organized the Union Trust Company and the Union Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh. Three other banks and a trust company later came under Mellon control, the total resources being in excess of $500,000,000. The growth of the financial institutions was accompanied by extension of the Mellon industrial interests into many fields, including aluminum, coal, iron, oil and shipping, until some estimators put at nearly $8,000,000,000 the total worth of the enterprises in which Mellon and his brothers had a voice.

Chicago Plans Carnival Week as Yearly Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—With some 150,000 persons crowding its lake front each evening to see the huge water festival, Chicago developed its "Carnival of the Lakes" as an annual marine extravaganza to rank with Pasadena's "Tournament of Roses," New Orleans' "Mardi Gras," and St. Louis' "Veiled Prophet."

With far larger audience than attended the first lake front water festival last year, the Chicago one-week carnival which ends Aug. 28 was the major event of the Chicago Charter Jubilee celebration commemorating its incorporation as a city a century ago.

A large floating barge with silver and blue pillared background was constructed for the stage in a wide strip of water running between the mainland and Northerly Island in Chicago's downtown waterfront. Water craft moving up and down beyond the stage including coast guard frigates, old yawls, picturesque sailing vessels, racing yachts, canoes and decorated launches added their color and nautical atmosphere to the festival. Lastly the various boats wandered about while a show rose over the island as the show progressed.

The opening parade of floats included the city's prized diesel-motored fireboat which spouted 20 streams of water into mid-air as it moved down the parade past the audience. When colored lights were turned on the spouts of water and falling mists, the fireboat looked like a huge moving fountain.

An under-the-sea float, made in the Chicago parks, depicted a scene at the bottom of the sea with mermaids under skilled aerialists presiding. Other floats entered by the Chicago Park District were constructed by passengers and adults who frequent the craft classes in Chicago's park field houses.

Ballet girls gave their presentation of a storm on Lake Michigan finally giving way to the diving girls in white rubber suits who entranced the audience with their swan dives, double twists and jackknives, directly in front of the orchestra.

Water clowns did their antics in funny bathing suits, performing burlesque swan dives, double twists, landing again on the spring board, and fancy twirls in the air before hitting the water.

But the disappearing water experts in another act left the audience wondering where they came from and how they disappeared. In blue sailor suits they marched about the stage forming special figures and then, with no warning at all, two by two they marched down steps into the water clear up to their necks and finally disappeared.

At the south end of the lagoon six "flying dancers" of the Otomi Indians, from a tiny mountain village in Mexico, performed one of their dance pole feats. It is the first time they had ever left their native village. They are the most primitive of the Mexican Indians, speaking a strange monosyllabic language, resembling the sound of Chinese. Dressed in scarlet and white they ascended the pole and grasping a disc at the top and swinging out into space they performed a weird dance believed to have originated several centuries ago.

As a final spectacle each evening Northerly Island was alive with fireworks, shooting Roman candles, skyrockets with their sailing balloons, and set pieces, reminding the crowds of Chicago's centennial celebration of its incorporation as a city.

Railway Reforms in France Seek Road-Transport Link

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The reorganisation of the French railways, which will come under the general supervision of a national company in which the state will hold a majority of shares, and will thus possess the deciding voice, together with measures for the co-ordination of the railway with road transport—such are the tasks to which the Government has set its hand in the hope of reducing the deficits which are shown in the working of certain lines, and of improving the services.

It is doubtless an exaggeration to call this the "nationalization" of the railways. It would be much more accurate to call it "rationalisation" of the railways. "Nationalisation" is a word which has been given many meanings. It is stretched to cover the most diverse systems, such as the upkeep of the main roads, which have veritably been "nationalized" to the mere establishment of an "office" to regulate prices of, for example, wheat, which certainly does not imply "nationalization" of the farms.

The "nationalization" of the arms factories in practice seems to mean a double control. Something of the same sort may apply to the railways, though the details can only be revealed in the actual working.

In point of fact the State did possess, in the fullest sense, some of the French railways. Others, however, were altogether privately owned, though the State has always intervened in the interest of the public, since the conditions of exploitation of the lines are laid down by the public authorities. The financial participation of the State in a kind of holding company will increase this State control, though to what degree it will be exercised remains to be seen.

Preliminary Studies

Henri Queuille, Minister of Public Works, was asked by the Cabinet to work out a scheme for the reorganization of the railways in accord with an interministerial council, composed of Premier Camille Chautemps, Vice-Premier Léon Blum, Finance Minister Georges Bonnet, Labor Minister André Février and Minister of Commerce Fernand Chapsal.

There have been preliminary studies for a long time—indeed, the subject is one of those which are known as "hardy annuals"—and it was only necessary to ask that various inquiries be taken out of the pigeon holes and dusted. There were negotiations with the railway companies, which did not appear to raise violent objections, since they stand to gain by a general understanding, and great uniformity.

M. Blum to placate his Socialist followers at the Marseilles Congress of the party, first announced as imminent the "nationalization" of the railways, without raising an alarm, though there is a reaction against further government commitments which might add to expenditure. The pressure of M. Bonnet on the interministerial council is a sufficient guarantee against a costly scheme. In point of fact, the chief purpose seems genuinely to be co-ordination.

The co-ordination will not only be of the railways themselves, but co-ordination with the road services. M. Queuille points out that nobody disputes the need of such co-ordination. Nor is it disputed that good results depend very largely on a serious revision of the railways, so that they do not overlap, do not attempt to run unnecessary local lines at a loss when autocars are available, and do not waste money on foolish competition. The fact is that the lines have grown up very haphazardly, and were not thoroughly overhauled when circumstances changed.

Therefore an understanding must now be reached between the different companies, the automobile services, the public, and the departmental committees which have been set up. A number of propositions has already been centralized.

The co-ordination of road and rail for the transport of passengers can only be realized if three conditions are observed:

1. That the departmental councils which authorize the concession of rights of public transport, especially those which are subsidized, shall be directly interested in the arrangements made in each locality.
2. That the available resources, recently accorded to the departmental councils, shall be directed to the reorganization of the departmental transports, and the transformation of services which at present duplicate others.
3. That there is co-operation, and not competition between the railways and the automobile services which can profitably take the place of certain railway lines.

Fares Under Regulation

The railways have no direct rivals. They are granted a monopoly. The fares are properly regulated by the authorities. So that they must be prepared to pay for these advantages by a reasonable attitude toward the autocar. It is for the local authorities to help by drawing up plans in collaboration with technical committees. Existing contracts may be cancelled and redrafted fairly in view of the new circumstances.

With the public or semi-public automobiles running to the smaller villages in France, it is obvious that there is no need for a number of local railway lines, but their suppression, far from being a loss to the railway companies, will be a definite gain. For they have been obliged, by old conventions, to maintain services which are a burden, and it may be that their removal will eliminate deficits in the general working.

As for transport of merchandise, it is proposed to leave considerable liberty to the smaller carriers, who run local services, on condition that they are not in direct competition with the railways and serve the rural districts. Over longer distances, it is proposed to regulate the charges, so that the automobiles cannot force down prices disastrously for the railways. By means of taxes, accompanied by special reductions, the carriers will be forced to come into groups with which it will be easy to negotiate to the common interest of all.

In this way, it is hoped to solve the problem of rail and road in France.

Franco Turns Motorized Army For New Drive on Aragon Front

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—A Spanish non-intervention subcommittee, called into session by Great Britain, met today for less than an hour and adjourned for at least two weeks.

HENDAYE, Franco - Spanish Frontier, Aug. 27 (AP) — Generalissimo Franco, in view of the Spanish Government's drive near Saragossa, was reported by insurgent sources today to be speeding a motorized column from conquered Santander to the Aragon front.

These reports said the column hurriedly packed up and left the Biscayan seaport which it helped occupy yesterday, leaving other brigades of General Franco's 100,000-strong northern army to prosecute cleanup operations east and west of Santander.

The motorized force will be thrown against the Madrid-Valencia army in the northeast, where Saragossa was being attacked from two directions, apparently in a government attempt to make up for the telling loss of Santander.

The insurgent communique itself admitted there was fighting on the Aragon front both north and south of the Ebro River. The Ebro flows past Saragossa, one of Franco's important bases and one-time capital of the old Aragon kingdom.

General Franco's column on wheels had more than 200 miles to cover in its drive southeast from Santander to Saragossa.

An Insurgent communique claimed that yesterday's attacks in the Saragossa sector had been repulsed. A Valencia communique, however, said troops had swept to within four miles of the heavily fortified city, flanking it from the north and south to squeeze out the Insurgents.

Saragossa itself was put under heavy artillery fire when Villamayor de Gallego, less than five miles to its northeast, was seized in the government drive at dawn yesterday.

A slice of Oviedo Province remained as the government's last footing on the Bay of Biscay, excepting the still unoccupied territory of Santander Province.

Catalonia Sues for Peace?

HENDAYE, Franco - Spanish Frontier, Aug. 27 (AP)—An envoy of autonomous Catalonia, a report from Biarritz said, has negotiated with Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco's representatives for capitulation if the northeast province's autonomy is guaranteed.

It was said, however, that General Franco's terms were "unconditional surrender."

Informed circles saw some substantiation of the negotiation reports in a Spanish government warning to Barcelona that it would send an international brigade into Catalonia if the province made separate peace with the insurgents.

General Franco lost no time in starting his clean-up of the remnant of government territory in northwest Spain. His Navarese troops spread fanwise toward Asturias, driving on San Vicente de la Barquera, one of the few ports remaining in government hands in Santander province.

Hardly a shot was fired, the advancing Insurgents meeting virtually no resistance.

Thousands of government militiamen caught in a giant pocket between General Franco's coastal column and his columns which moved north through Villa Carriedo and Torrelavega, surrendered their arms to Carlist cavalry and infantry mopping up the area around Ramales.

The Italian Black Arrow column and Spanish Insurgent troops paraded into Santander with bands playing and red and gold flags waving.

Dispatches from Oviedo, where Insurgents for months have been holding out against the government, said hundreds of Asturians were surrendering their arms.

Government provincial authorities met at Gijon to create a council with autonomous authority for the remaining government-held northwest.

Driven before the storm of advancing Insurgents, sea-going refugees from Santander were landing at nearly every port from here to Saint Nazaire. They came in rowboats with bedsheet-sails, trawlers and motorboats—a horde of haggard, hungry women, children and aged or wounded men.

With no room for them in Bayonne, authorities permitted a floating camp. It was a spectacle of ill-assorted craft anchored together. The refugees were given food.

Police estimated more than 5000 had fled to France from Santander.

The police and militia chiefs had made surrender terms on the single condition that the Insurgents agree "not to kill any women or children." Government army chiefs were said to have fled to Asturias.

Vatican Accepts Franco Envoy's Credentials

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 27 (AP)—The papal secretary of state, Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, today received the envoy of Spain's Insurgent government and accepted his "letters of cabinet."

This continues the "de facto recognition" that the Vatican has accorded the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco through Pablo de Churruca, Marquis of Aycenena.

Vatican prelates insisted today's reception did not mean formal recognition of the kind granted to General Franco by Italy and Germany, and that relations between the Vatican and the republican Spanish Government were not precluded. The reception was unaccompanied by ceremony. The Cardinal talked with the Pope for an hour before receiving the Marquis.

Ex-Prince Nicholas Returns to Roumania

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 26 (AP)—Excitement prevails in Bucharest as police reported the return yesterday of ex-Prince Nicholas, brother of King Carol.

The ex-Prince left Roumania last April after he was relieved of his titles and rights as a member of the royal family because he refused to give up his commoner wife, the former Helen Dumitriscu.

Police said the ex-Prince, now known as plain Mr. Nicholas Brana, arrived here unexpectedly last night by air, presumably from Italy, and went direct to his estate.

It had been understood he had promised not to return to Roumania within a year.

History to Reveal Mellon's Services, Hoover Declares

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—Of the many tributes paid to Andrew W. Mellon, one came from the man under whom he served for four years — former President Hoover.

"His public service will be told by historians," he said. "My greatest impression of him was his innate modesty. His lifelong benefactions were studiously withheld from the public. For years he forbade mention of the great gifts he had prepared for the American people."

Duce Hails Franco's Capture of Santander

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini jubilantly acclaimed the Spanish Insurgents' capture of Santander today, a victory that cost Italy 341 soldiers killed and 1676 wounded.

Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco had telegraphed the Duce of his "pride in having your valorous legionnaires at my orders, together with sincere admiration for the daring and skill with which they carried out so rapid an advance."

Mussolini answered:

"I am particularly happy that Italian legionnaires gave, during the ten days of sharp battle, a powerful contribution to the splendid victory of Santander. . . . This, now intimate, fraternity of our arms is a guarantee of the final victory which will liberate Spain and the Mediterranean from every threat to our common civilization."

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Delegates Ponder Electoral Plan

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1787.

Hopeful prospect of a solution on what James Wilson characterized as "the most difficult of all the subjects on which we have had to decide," namely, the method of constituting the Executive, loomed on the horizon of the Constitutional Convention here today.

A special committee under Judge Brearly of New Jersey reported a compromise system which apparently bids fair to win the support of a majority of the assembly and to reconcile many jarring points of view which hitherto have seemed to form an almost impossible maze of disagreements.

Election of the Executive, it is now proposed, will take place through a body of electors chosen for the purpose as the states may direct, each state to have as many electors as it has representatives and senators combined in the National Legislature. The term of office is fixed at four years, and the ineligibility to successive terms is removed.

Vote on Two Persons

"The Electors," it is provided, "shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves." These votes are to be transmitted sealed to the Senate, where they are to be opened and counted.

The person having the greatest number of votes shall be President if his vote is a majority of the whole number of electors, and in case of a tie between two candidates, the Senate is to decide.

"But if no person have a majority," the committee proposal continues, "then from the five highest on the list, the Senate shall choose by ballot the President. And, in every case after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice-President."

This is the first provision for an office of Vice-President, though it had been arranged that the President of the Senate should succeed to the duties of the President. In this instance the Vice-President also will be ex-officio President of the Senate, but will not be an elected member of that body.

Immediate Criticism

Provisions for election by the Senate in case of a tie or failure of a majority among the electors came in for most immediate criticism when the report was read. The Senate, instead of the Supreme Court, is to try impeachments.

Colonel Mason predicted that "19 times in 20 the President will be chosen by the Senate, an improper body for the purpose." The old objections to equality of votes by states were, of course, involved in this criticism.

Mr. Madison also was apprehensive that by requiring both the President and Vice-President to be chosen out of the five highest candidates, the attention of the electors will be turned more to making candidates than to accomplishing a definitive choice, and that "the election will in fact be consigned to the Senate altogether."

Mr. Pinckney concluded that "it throws the whole appointment into the hands of the Senate," objected that "it makes the same body of men which will in fact elect the President his judges in case of an impeachment." He added the observation that "the electors will be strangers to the several candidates and of course unable to decide on their comparative merits."

Baldwin Defends Plan

But from Mr. Baldwin of Georgia, one of the most remote states, came the conclusion that the plan is not so objectionable when well considered. "The increasing intercourse among the people of the States," he thought, "will render important characters less and less unknown; and the Senate will consequently be less and less likely to have the eventual appointment thrown into their hands."

On deliberation, Mr. Wilson, too, thought the plan in general an improvement. "Continental characters will multiply as we more and more coalesce, so as to enable the electors in every part of the Union to know and judge of them," he believed.

It did, too, he said, get rid of one great evil, "that of cabal and corruption," which Gouverneur Morris had named as the first of the committee's recommendations for its plan.

Mr. Morris also stressed the necessity of making the Executive independent of the Legislature and the inconvenience of an ineligibility which seemed to be required if the Legislature should elect.

"Nobody has appeared to be satisfied with an appointment by the Legislature," he commented, and, "Many are anxious even for an immediate choice by the people."

Steer Between Jealousies

It is evident the committee has tried to steer between two sets of jealousies, one a suspicion of the Senate as an incipient aristocracy, and the other a suspicion of the Executive as an embryo monarch or despot. Part of the plan includes a transfer of diplomatic powers to the President, he being authorized to make treaties with the advice and consent of the two-thirds of the Senate, whereas treaty-making has been treated until now as a function of the Senate. On the other hand, the committee proposes to limit somewhat the powers of the President by requiring consent of the Senate to his appointments of judges, ministers and other officers.

The committee which drew up this compromise is possibly the most able of the several committees of eleven which the Convention has utilised. Among its members are Mr. King of Massachusetts, Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, Mr. G. Morris of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dickinson of Delaware, Mr. Madison of Virginia and Mr. Williamson of North Carolina.

They reported also a rewording of the taxing power clause following a suggestion by Mr. Sherman that there should be connected with it "an express provision for the object of the old debts." This was approved to the effect that "the Legislature shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." This is the first adoption by the convention of the phrase "general welfare."

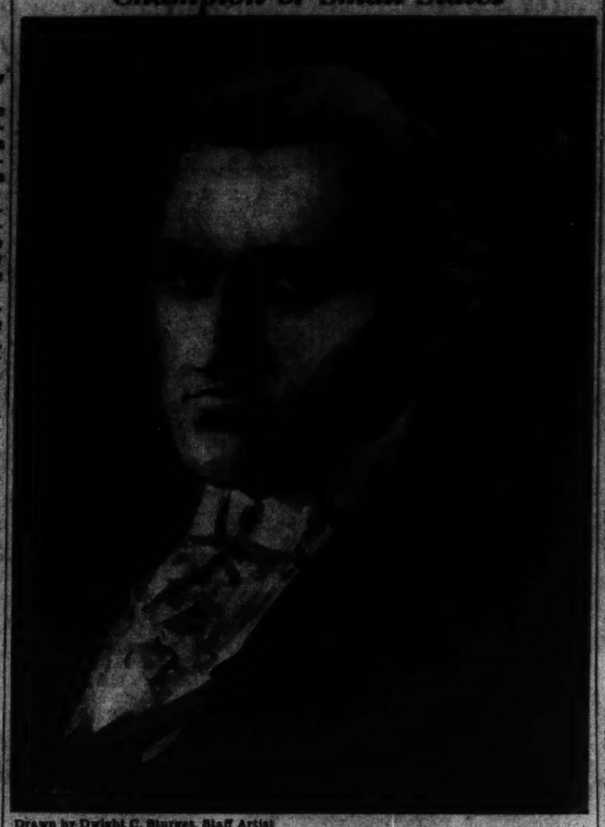
1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Although the general structure of government has now been practically complete for some time in the draft of the new Constitution, there remained one element of the structure with which almost no one was satisfied. This was the manner of electing the Executive or President. Yet soon after the slave trade compromise there began to be headway even on a solution of this puzzle. Today: Delegates saw prospect of solving problem of selecting Chief Executive.

Tomorrow: Convention authorizes setting aside of federal district to be seat of Federal Government.

Champion of Small States



Drawn by Dwight C. Burges, Staff Artist

David Brearly

(From Sources Believed to Be a Portrait of David Brearly)
Jurist and Statesman. He Was a New Jersey Lawyer and Served as a Soldier During the Revolution. In 1779 He Was Elected Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. While in That Position He Decided One of the Earliest American Cases in Which a Statute Was Held Unconstitutional. He Helped Compile an Episcopal Prayer Book. Brearly Was Chairman of a "Grand Committee" Which Smoothed Out Some of the Last Compromises in the Constitutional Convention. He Presided Over the State Ratifying Convention. Later He Was a United States District Judge

President's Advisers Doubt Value of Check on Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Though President Roosevelt has announced his intention of signing the Black bill providing for a nation-wide voluntary registration of the unemployed sometime before April 1, 1938, most of his advisers are skeptical about the value of the undertaking.

The United States Employment Service already has a register of the job-seekers with information as to their past records and capabilities. This list is kept up to date by postal cards sent each month to each person registered asking for a report on his status. At the present time btween 4,500,000 and 5,000,000 are registered with the service.

It is true that some of these are not jobless, but are merely looking for better jobs. Others would not be on the labor market if members of their families obtained jobs.

The question has arisen whether the new registration will furnish any more accurate information than that already in hand. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, believes that "some additional information" may be obtained but that no complete count of the unemployed can be made in the manner proposed.

Questions Are Authorized

Authority to determine the queries to be included in the questionnaire is vested by the bill in a committee composed of the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, the Works Progress Administrator, the chairman of the Social Security Board, the director of the census and the chairman of the Central Statistical Board or their representatives.

The first duty of this group will be to make a comprehensive survey of work already done by various government agencies in registering the unemployed. Then it will seek ways of getting in touch with those whose names do not appear on any previous relief, work relief, unemployment, or social security register. As far as possible, the aim will be to utilize and build around registers now currently maintained by several different federal agencies.

By adopting the voluntary method of registering the unemployed, the administration escapes the hard job of defining the word "unemployed." It will be up to each individual to decide whether or not he considers himself "unemployed."

Postoffice to Help

It is probable that the Post Office Department will be called upon to help in collecting the information. Either post office buildings will be made registration headquarters or letter carriers will distribute and pick up the blanks. During the days of NRA, letter carriers delivered and collected thousands of agreements. They distributed bonds under the soldiers' bonus law and aided in the registration of about 25,000,000 wage earners for old pension benefits under the federal social security law.

No date has been fixed for the registration. Miss Perkins has indicated that the day should be studied carefully to make sure that no large body of workers would be too busy to pay attention to the questionnaire. A logical time would be after the harvest season is over, she said.

Miss Perkins has assured Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts that the census would include a count of the unemployed under 18 years of age.

Stuart A. Rice, chairman of the central statistical board, who in the past has discounted the reliability of a purely voluntary count, is confident that some useful facts will come from this "unique and unprecedented experiment in government fact-gathering."

American Munitions of War Boost Sino-Japanese Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The value of American exports of munitions of war and material to Japan amounted to about $22,000,000 for the first five months of this year, according to the report of a survey by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations made public today. This, it says, represents a 50 per cent increase over Japanese munitions buying here during the entire 12 months of 1936.

"Scrap iron and steel made up the bulk of these shipments," the report continues. "From Jan. 1 to May 31 of this year, they were valued at nearly $21,000,000, an increase of about 400 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936."

The council holds that this buying "reflects Japan's deficiency in raw materials, particularly iron ore, while the decrease in imports of explosives shows the rapid development of her chemical industries."

"In 1930," the report continues, "Japan purchased airplanes and airplane parts in the United States valued at $439,915. These orders shrank to $20,400 in 1935, but amounted to nearly $1,000,000 in 1936. During the first seven months of 1937, Japan bought only about $300,000 worth of airplanes and airplane parts in this country, which shows that her air force and equipment is either nearly complete or that her supplies are being drawn from other sources.

Few Purchases of Shells

"The Japanese purchases of shells, metallic cartridges and other munitions, which used to be considerable, have almost completely ceased, because of the development of Japan's own industries."

For comparative purposes, the council placed China's purchases of war material in the United States during the first seven months of 1937 at $1,500,000. Chinese armament purchases here for the 12 months of 1936 were placed at $8,000,000, slightly more than half of the Japanese buying.

"The increase during the last five years, however, is more spectacular in the case of China than of Japan," the report continues, "total shipments amounting to $609,148 in 1932, the year of the first Shanghai war; $2,474,701 in 1933, $4,602,733 in 1934, and $3,215,409 in 1935. From 1935 to 1936 purchases have more than doubled . . .

Chinese Use American Planes

"The bulk of her war material purchases in this country consist of aircraft and parts. Out of the $8,000,000 spent for American munitions in 1936, about seven eighths went into the purchase of aircraft. The fact that during 1932 less than one half of the total amount was spent on airplanes and parts reveals the increasing emphasis placed by the Chinese Government on the efficiency of her air force.

"Exports of explosives, ammunition and machine guns, amounting to a total of nearly $775,000 for 1936, show heavy increases over those for 1935. In the case of machine guns, the increase over 1935 amounted to 2200 per cent. These figures give proof that China's war industries are still lagging behind.

"Raw materials such as scrap iron and steel, on the other hand, however, account for only a small percentage of China's purchases in this country, the exact figures being $380,232 in 1932, and $483,132 during the first five months of 1937.

"Thus, the trend shown in the case of purchases made by Japan is reversed in the case of China, which is rich in raw materials, but still deficient in her industries." The council places the total value of war materials purchased by both Japan and China in the United States in 1936 at approximately $22,796,205.

British Action On Plane Attack Studied by Eden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—Official consultations are now in progress here on the action which the British Government may take regarding the wounding of the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, by machine-gun fire from a Japanese airplane while driving by car from Nanking to Shanghai.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden happening to be still in London gives weight to these consultations. For the moment Whitehall declines to comment.

Although the affair was intended directly as an attack upon a high United Kingdom official, nevertheless, it has materially increased the horror with which the international outrage of Japan's onslaught upon peaceful China is regarded here.

It has also brought home to British official circles the need for speeding up such palliative action as that of evacuating from Shanghai all British people not needed for protecting British property or carrying on such business as can still be conducted in that center.

Up to the present 3500 British women and children and 300 men have left, and adequate shipping is available to carry away such few further individuals as have applied for passages.

20 P. C. Farm Homes Shown Without Electricity

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, made public today the results of a survey on rural electrification just completed by the institute, showing that 20 per cent of farm homes in the United States accessible to electric power lines have not taken service.

The survey shows a total of 1,420,635 occupied farmsteads within "reasonable connecting distance" of power company distribution lines. Of this number, 1,138,335 are using electric service, 120,000 farms having been connected for electric service during the first six months of 1937.

British Urge United Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

States. Conversely it was seen by observers as a disposal to interpose no obstacle to enforcement of a bona fide "Pacific blockade" which did not interfere with neutral commerce.

The test of Japan's blockade will come when and if some American or other neutral ship attempts to enter a Chinese port carrying munitions. Such a test is now in the making. The S. S. Wichita of the American Pioneer Lines sailed from Baltimore on Wednesday, according to reliable information here, carrying 20 planes consigned to the Chinese Government.

International law experts here agree that a "pacific blockade" which would not interfere with American shipping even to the extent of stopping such a cargo as that on the Wichita would be legal and not the occasion for any complaint on the part of neutrals. The question disturbing the Department of State here is whether Japan will limit its blockade to operations of this character.

Watchful Policy Kept

While the cabinet decision was apparently to defer action under the Neutrality Act as long as possible, it would appear that if the blockade did interfere with American shipping such a decision might have to be reconsidered.

The fact that President Roosevelt left Washington at a time when the Chinese situation is so acute was believed by observers to indicate the disposition on the part of the Administration to rest for the time being on what the Department of State has done so far and avoid any further American actions in regard to the Chinese war as long as possible.

That war, still undeclared, had a minor repercussion here yesterday when members of the American League Against War and Fascism picketed the Japanese Embassy in defiance of a formal request to their organization by both President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull not to do so. Secretary Hull had asked Congress before it adjourned to pass legislation authorizing the local police department to forbid picketing of foreign embassies and legations. It was lost in the scramble for adjournment. Peaceful picketing cannot be prohibited under existing statutes.

Secretary Hull informed an attorney for the league that "the picketing of the Japanese Embassy in these circumstances would offer possibilities of aggravating an already acute situation rather than relieve it." He also said that "the President had instructed him to earnestly request those proposing to picket the Japanese Embassy to desist from doing so on the ground of patriotism."

Wilkins on New Hunt For Missing Fliers

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 27 (AP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, explorer, is refueling his big flying boat for a third and deeper thrust into the Arctic in quest of six missing Soviet transpolar fliers.

The explorer said he had concluded that Sigismund Levanefsky and five comrades had been forced down about 500 miles from the pole, between latitudes 80 and 82 and longitudes 130 and 150.

Chinese Flanking Move Halts Japanese in North

PEIPING, Aug. 27 (AP)—A Japanese army of 120,000 men faces 220,000 Chinese on three fronts strung across the strategic railroads that radiate from North China.

Battles were in progress on two fronts southwest and northwest of here and on the third, south of Tientsin, steady pressure was being applied by 70,000 Japanese against a Chinese army of 100,000.

Foreign military observers believe that Japan's attempt to push forward on all three fronts simultaneously depends on crushing the determined Chinese resistance at Lianghsiang, 25 miles southwest of Peiping, and at Nankow Pass, 30 miles northwest.

The Chinese flanking movement southwest of here still presented a threat to the 150-mile Japanese front and was delaying the start of the advance. Some 100,000 Chinese troops were pivoting around the western flank of 35,000 Japanese.

Chinese Hold the Pass

At Nankow Pass, 25,000 Chinese have held up an effort of 15,000 Japanese, heavily mechanized and supported by artillery, to force their way through the gateway to the north.

(On the other hand, dispatches from Nanking said that reliable foreign reports from the North indicated that the Chinese, almost double the Japanese in strength, were only awaiting completion of a sweep north of the great wall to take the offensive.

(These dispatches indicated that the present Chinese activity, including the Nanking movement southwest of Peiping, was only to hold the Japanese engaged until the enveloping movement to the north was sufficiently advanced to threaten Japanese communications with Manchoukuo to the east.

(Heavy fighting was reported east of Kalgan, the Chinese army base north of Peiping. Japanese have reported daily that Kalgan had either fallen or was in imminent danger of falling to their combined Japanese-Manchoukuo army. The reports to Nanking indicated that this army of 60,000 had reached little farther than the Chinese border where it was being engaged by the Chinese. This was borne out by a Japanese dispatch from the northern front yesterday reporting that Maj. Gen. Shigeo Fujii, commander of the Japanese-Manchoukuo army, had been killed while on a scouting patrol "at a certain point" on the border.)

Japanese Reports Doubted

Japanese reports here claiming decisive victories in the vicinity of Kalgan were received skeptically by foreign observers, despite the vivid descriptions of fleeing Chinese troops from the areas allegedly surrounded by the Japanese.

While the Japanese on the two fronts here attempted to get their armies into forward motion, full preparations were said to be going ahead at Tientsin for a general offensive. Some 15,000 Japanese reinforcements are arriving every week to swell the 120,000 already in the field. Tientsin is piled high with thousands of tons of ammunition and supplies.

Foreign experts are convinced by the number of incoming Japanese supplies and mechanized units that the Japanese statement "We have come to settle the North China question permanently" is undeniably a true statement of their purpose.

(The Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported from Tsingtao today that a mass evacuation of Japanese residents from that port city had been decided on instructions from Tokyo.

(Consul General Otaka was said to have advised civilians to withdraw by Aug. 29 at the latest.)

Army Divisions From Nanking Face New Lines of Japanese

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27 (AP)—Japan's newly augmented forces opened the third week of undeclared Sino-Japanese war today with an incendiary bombardment of the Pootung area, across the Whangpoo from the heart of Shanghai. Great new fires were blazing not far from the docks of the American Dollar Line.

Chinese troops had withdrawn completely from Hongkew and Yangtsepoo in the northeastern International Settlement, leaving a devastated battlefield where a prosperous area once stood.

Chinese artillery located three miles inland in Pootung bombarded Japanese troop concentrations near the American-conducted Shanghai College for two hours today but without damaging the Baptist institution. Japanese warships replied but were cautious with their shelling.

British and American naval observers along the Whangpoo said that the Japanese were seemingly afraid to bombard the Chinese positions for fear of killing their own troops, which were in close quarters.

Battle Lines Extended

Three full strength Chinese divisions were moving into the Lotien sector, 12 miles northwest of the city and three miles inland from the Yangtse river, which the Chinese army regards as one of the most strategic points in the area. If the Japanese break through there they will gain easy access to the great Kiangwan Civic Center and split the Chinese line midway from Shanghai to Woosung.

The battle line was stretched along the south bank of the Yangtse from the Woosung forts to Liuho, 12 miles to the west. The Chinese strategy seemed to be to lure the Japanese forces inland out of the range of the big guns of the Japanese warships in the Whangpoo and Yangtse rivers where the Chinese can launch a heavy artillery bombardment.

Two powerful lines were being formed by the Chinese divisions supported by heavy field artillery. The troops were regular army units from Nanking who will be going into action for the first time in the present war.

Facing them will be several thousand Japanese troops, freshly arrived from the homeland, supported by the Japanese fleet and squadrons of bombing planes. The Chinese forces, numerically, are greatly superior.

Envoy Was on Peace Mission

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, who was seriously wounded by an attack from Japanese warplanes, was reported to be fairly well. The only visitor the Ambassador was allowed to see today was the Japanese Ambassador, Shigeru Kawagoe, who called to explain the attack by the Japanese airplanes was a mistake. The Japanese envoy said that the pilots were unable to see the British flag flying from the Ambassador's car as he sped from Nanking to Shanghai.

The British envoy had planned his meeting with Mr. Kawagoe for a different setting and a different cause. Sir Hughe was speeding to Shanghai on an emergency mission of peace. Although it was not so described officially, it was generally understood that he intended to see Mr. Kawagoe in the hope of ending the conflict, which has raged for two weeks about Shanghai.

Japanese military, naval and diplomatic officials called to leave cards and sent flowers. Among the morning's callers was the commander of the United Seates Asiatic fleet, Admiral Harry Yarnell.

Seaweed Dispute in South China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—Another Sino-Japanese conflict is going on around Pratas Islands, about 300 miles southeast of Canton, because of their abundance in fishery, seaweeds and guano.

The islands lie to the southwest of Formosa and to the northwest of the Philippines. They are suitable as a naval station, air base or an outpost in south China. The strategic importance of the archipelago is generally recognized by military experts.

Though under the control of the Kwangtung Provincial Government in Canton, the Pratas Islands, known as Hsi Sha Tao, are not strongly defended. Along the trail of cyclone-swept area of the China Sea, a meteorological station, a lighthouse, and a wireless station were erected on one of the islands, and a gunboat from Canton visits the Pratas once or twice a month.

Japanese fishermen have regarded the islands as no man's land free for their exploitation. They catch fish within the territorial waters of the islands and gather seaweeds which are used as medicine in Japan and China.

A conflict now arises owing to the fact that the Canton authorities have granted a franchise to a Chinese company to gather seaweeds around the islands. The company is objecting to poaching by Japanese in what it claims to be the territorial waters of the Pratas.

Canton officials are taking up the dispute with M. Toyoichi Nakamura, Japanese consul general here. He argues that Japanese fishermen are collecting the seaweed beyond the three-mile limit from the lighthouse and insists that the area is an open sea in accordance with international law.

The Chinese contention is that the waters around the islands are the marginal sea under Chinese jurisdiction to the extent of three miles from the farthest island, as all the islands are insular possessions of the Chinese Republic.

Consul General Nakamura is unable to strengthen his case on legal grounds, but refers it to the Japanese colonial authorities in Formosa for further consideration. In the meantime there is considerable conflict between Chinese and Japanese exploiters of this marine product, which nets a sale of more than $1,000,000 United States currency a year.

Chinese officials fear that if they press the claim the Japanese may resort to forcible occupation of the islands by their navy. That no such action is taken now is believed to be due to Japan's preoccupation in the affairs in North China and the anticipation of possible reactions of western powers having interests in the Philippines, Borneo, Java and Sumatra which are concerned over Japan's southern expansion.

Silver Bay

(Continued from Page 4)

assume more responsibility and leadership in vocational training.

"American industry is justified, Mr. Hook continued, "in opposing the current wage and hour proposals, which might easily be expanded to set up a vast political super-management over business.

"No one criticizes William Green for demanding assurance that such super-control shall not be set up over labor, and industrial management may protest with equal fairness that in a country where wages are the highest and hours the shortest, a move to control them under law suggests the desire for political power more than the urge for social justice."

Legislation designed to force all business to pay a social minimum wage would strike many small and struggling concerns a fatal blow, Mr. Hook warned, and if such demands were coupled with legislation to place a ceiling on weekly hours, they would be "wholly paradoxical," for if wages were increased without a corresponding increase in production, nothing could be gained for anyone.

"Long hours should be regulated by the device of 'penalty wages,'" Mr. Hook stressed, "to eliminate starvation wages, industrial and labor groups should be permitted, if not required, to confer, industry by industry, with respect to their competitive conditions, especially as to what minimum wages the particular industry could pay. Those units approving should ratify and sign an enforceable agreement and the remainder placed under supervision of a Government authority until they could bring their standards up to accepted levels.

"Industrial relations problems will be solved," Mr. Hook added, "when enough of people on both sides acquire confidence in each other. Confidence is a moral concept. Its essence is truth and understanding."

Japan Studies Envoy Shooting

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet discussed today the shooting of Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British ambassador to China, and agreed to determine the measures it would take when a full report is received.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, navy minister, reported in detail on the basis of available information on the machine gunning of the envoy yesterday while he traveled from Nanking to Shanghai.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the fullest investigation was being made but until a formal report was received he was unable to comment on any phase of the incident.

The British embassy here disclosed it knew of Sir Hughe's intention to travel from Nanking to Shanghai on Tuesday.

Newspaper treatment of the affair was confined to publication of official statements from the Foreign Office and detailed reports of the reaction in London.

Meanwhile, the Home Office prepared for an empire-wide enforcement of the Air Defense Act Starting Oct. 1.

The newspaper Yomiuri said the Parliament in special session would be asked to appropriate 1,700,000 yen (about $493,000) to effect the plan. The defense arrangements call for a trisecting of the empire into eastern, central and western districts, perfection of alarm communications, control of lighting, dissemination of public information on poison gas, etc.

Passenger Travel On Western Rails Shows Big Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—It is a banner year for railroad travel in the West. According to a recent report more young people are traveling West than ever before, and current business on Western railways exceeds that of any recent year. It is estimated that the 1937 earnings will exceed $450,000,000 or 35 per cent more than the 1933 figures, while rail advertising will be 65 per cent above 1933, with further increases forecast next year.

Evincing marked confidence in a major renascence in rail travel, reports state that this will result in vast additions to equipment in modernized trains, still faster schedules, and even greater comforts and attractions, out of which, passenger traffic will become an important source of net profit to the railways.

Although air-conditioning of all Western trains, streamlining, low fares and "Economy Travel Trains," such as the Californian, are cited as prime reasons for the growing popularity of train travel, credit is given to the bold manner in which rail managements faced the problem of declining revenues up to 1933, by offering the first Burlington Zephyr.

Termed the greatest rail advertisement in 50 years and viewed by millions, this train became the forerunner of numerous streamliners which have captured the popular fancy in a major way. Low rates in clean, cool cars of standard-type have augmented the allure of the streamliners. The Great Northern Railway, in fact, has been forced to operate its Empire Builder in two sections daily since June 1 and will continue this the remainder of the season.

Replacement of Stolen Statue Planned in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Using photographs of the model of a lost statue, artists of the Works Progress Administration have reconstructed a plaster cast which will be used soon to complete a bronze plaque dedicated to William T. Stead, British journalist, in Central Park here.

Friends of Mr. Stead erected the memorial to recognize the writer's effort to foster Anglo-American friendship, but several years ago vandals removed one of two bronze statues.

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Modern Rail Travel Stresses Latest in Luxury and Ease

Monitor Travelitalks
By Mlle. Le Tour

As one of the members of my family has just returned from a tour to the Canadian Northwest I bow graciously out of the column this week to let Mademoiselle tell her story, which, if you should ask me, is extremely interesting.—M. Le Tour.

Stirred by these touring times, the railroad train has finally emerged from its cocoon, modern as a debutante, with all of the comforts and conveniences that appeal particularly to the woman traveler. This coming-out party has set new styles in transportation. The old cocoon is empty and gone in the wind-wake, as the Train-of-Today flashes down the tracks, clean as a silver arrow, fresh-sped from the bow.

It is pleasant to realize what this means in comfortable travel. Just how pleasant, I discovered for myself recently as I sat in a luxurious air-conditioned lounge car before a built-in fireplace, with a radio bringing me the latest news as I sped across the continent. As I settled myself more deeply into my chair, I picked up a printed card that was on the table beside me. There were shower baths on my train, and barber shops, a buffet car with soda fountain, valet service and a stewardess. Times certainly had improved! Deeply upholstered chairs and divans were conveniently arranged about the "room," with lamps and tables filled in at just the right places. I noticed, too, that there was a generous supply of current magazines, books, and papers available. Yes, it actually was homelike!

I walked back to the coach section, half expecting to find those well remembered plush seats with the firmly stuffed cushions that rounded up like a loaf of bread. But everyone looked so comfortable that I realized the new order had extended to the coaches, also. I sat down in one of the seats. It was a double seat, but divided so as to be individually adjustable, and I released the back to a semi-reclining position. I had no more than settled myself when a porter appeared at my elbow to ask if I cared for a pillow for my head. How different from the old coaches, I thought—adjustable seats, pillows, porter service, not to mention the new indirect lighting which is soft and restful at all times, and which can be dimmed at night for the comfort of all-night travelers. I noticed, too, that there was a special compartment for hand luggage. The car was air-conditioned, of course.

Sleeping on a train nowadays is almost as comfortable as sleeping at home, and when the weather is warm, it is preferable. There are even "upstairs" and "downstairs" bedrooms, if you want them. Perhaps some day I'll try one, but this time I had a roomy lower berth which had an individual, adjustable air-conditioning unit, so that even with the heavy curtains drawn, I was delightfully cool and comfortable. There was none of that hot, smothered feeling I used to associate with sleeping car berths in the summer time. In fact, comparing notes with one of my women traveling companions in the morning, we both doubted whether we should have fared as well at home.

Dining Car Economy

Meal time on trains now is something to look forward to. Fresh trout was one of the luxuries that I especially enjoyed, and I ate my fill for once of lake fish as we traveled through the lake district. Then, as we neared the far West, there were delicious native berries and fruits. The menus were surprisingly varied, and the food and service throughout the trip was excellent. On some trains meals were served for as low as 25 cents for breakfast, 35 cents for luncheon, and 40 cents for dinner, but the average price seemed to be 50-90 cents for breakfast, with plate luncheons and dinners from 75 cents to $1.25.

I must speak especially of the air-conditioning system which has been installed in practically all trains because it means so much to the woman traveler. Double sealed windows keep out all of the soot and dust. Air is blown into the car, clean and cool. I tried rubbing my finger over the window-sill and could scarcely believe my eyes when it left no tell-tale mark and no dust on my finger tip. I tested another thinking that perhaps the porter had just dusted that one. But they were all as clean as the first. It must be true, what they say about trains now!

Catering to Women

And day after day, I discovered to my delight, the woman traveler may ride from one side of the country to the other, alighting at her journey's end as cool and fresh as when she took off. No wonder women have become travel conscious, and the railroad authorities have become conscious of the needs of women travelers. One particular example of this is the "Challenger," one of the modern trains running from Chicago to the West Coast, which provides coaches exclusively for women and children.

A fellow-passenger on a recent trans-continental trip across Canada on a Canadian Pacific train, who had dreaded the journey with memories of old-time travel discomforts, said as she left me at Calgary, "Why, I had no idea it would be as enjoyable as this! Everything is provided for one's comfort. I shall never hesitate to travel by train again." From my own experience, I realized how significant her remark was. The trip was taken during a particularly hot season of the year, and her enthusiasm over the comforts and convenience of the journey is typical of a growing appreciation of modern travel by modern women.

Helping the Traveler

I met many women who were traveling alone, too. As guests of the railroad, we are at all times entitled to the full hospitality of the line on which we may be traveling. The way it actually operates is this: the train conductors are always available to give the passenger any information or assistance while she is on the train, and there are day and night terminal passenger agents on duty at the stations to meet the traveler and care for her needs in connection with transfers or other plans.

There is also the Travelers' Aid: I had always supposed, without giving very much thought to it, that the Travelers' Aid was for people who got lost or missed trains, but I found that the Aid actively cooperates with the railroads in assisting any traveler who may wish assistance or advice. I spent a morning at the booth at Windsor Station, Montreal, recently, and learned how very many travelers rely upon this service.

In making any comparison between train and ocean travel, I realize that I am treading on dangerous ground, or, should I say, treading dangerous water. Whichever it may be, I shall make the plunge and leave the facts to sink or swim on their own merit.

There is much to be said for an ocean voyage, and if train travel today were not the modernized, comfort-assured thing that it is, I should not attempt to put up any argument for land "sailing." But the liners on rails need no apologies. Whether we set out on land or sea, we seek adventure as did our forefathers when they set out of old for unknown lands. If we are seabound, there are days of sea and sky and deck chairs with occasionally a strange port to remind us that there is another world beyond the horizon.

Safe From the Weather

When we go by rail, there are easy chairs, too, and we have the additional assurance that, whatever the weather outside, we shall be cool and comfortable. We look out upon a world of life and color, upon a scene that changes from minute to minute. Cities that before have been only names on a map spring into life before our eyes. We cross the plains. The universe expands. We climb the Rocky Mountains, and if they happen to be the Canadian Rockies, we hurry back to the open observation car; at least, that is what I did, and I was not alone by any means.

Everyone has a camera and everyone "shoots" the rapids that race along beside the track. The snow-tipped peaks that spear the sky and slide their sheer walls down into the valley to merge with other slopes and rise again provide rich picture subjects. Then, if we are traveling west, we slip quietly down the Fraser Canyon to the Pacific coast. We sight-see in Vancouver with its mountain setting. We go on to Seattle on Puget Sound; to Portland, with snow-capped Mount Hood as its guardian; to San Francisco, on the peninsula; to Los Angeles, with its glamour, and on into Mexico, perhaps. Many of my fellow passengers branched off to explore the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Estes, Yellowstone or Glacier National Parks, or other places of interest easily accessible by train.

Escorted Rail Tours

And speaking of train trips, I noticed that the Burlington Railroad this spring announced 271 escorted tours from Chicago to the Rockies and other vacation regions, these tours taking from one to four weeks and arranged on an all-expense basis, the tour conductor taking care of all financial matters and baggage transfers. So, for the woman traveler who hesitates because of dislike of arranging the details of her own trip, this is just the thing.

Being a train travel fan, I've watched with much interest the development of the special excursion train, so when I was in Montreal I inquired about ski trains. It seems that when the claim was made a while ago in a news reel that the ski train idea was only three years' old, the Canadian Pacific Railway officials began to think back. They knew that they had been running ski trains longer than that, they told me. But when did the first one go out? Who sent it? Where did it go? No one could recall just when, or whose idea it was. Undoubtedly a party of skiers wanted to go to the Laurentian Mountains, and someone said, "Let's send out a special car." As casually as this may have been its launching. Anyway, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has established to its own satisfaction that the first ski train ran out of Windsor Station in Montreal.

Pullman Ski Trains

The newest innovation is the Pullman ski train. The first one puffed out of Grand Central Station in March of this year. Passengers climbed aboard at 9 p. m. on Friday night from the bare sidewalks of New York, and at 7 the next morning they were in the Laurentian Mountains with 10 feet of snow crunching beneath their skiis. Two full days of winter sports, then back into the Pullman on Sunday for a night's sleep before arriving at Grand Central Station on the following morning in time to get to the office.

The baby of the "special" family is the camera and sketching train. According to latest reports, this youngster is finding his own useful place among train fans.

Canada, not to be outdone on specials, has a 1c a mile excursion rate for coach travel, in effect from May to October, its particular purpose being to give the East and West an opportunity to meet. In fact, the roads in the States, too, are endeavoring to make long-distance travel easier for those who do not find it convenient to pay for Pullman berths. One line has recently added 40 new coaches with special comforts for the overnight sitter, such as rotating and reclining seats and other conveniences. I met many people, too, who were traveling in the tourist cars at a considerable saving over the standard sleepers.

Travel de Luxe

But if you want to travel de luxe without regard for the pennies, there are streamliners such as the Forty-Niner running between Chicago and San Francisco; the Green Diamond between Chicago and St. Louis; the City of Portland from Chicago to Portland; the Mercury running between Detroit and Cleveland—and this train, by the way, holds the record for the fastest time ever made by any train between those cities. The Comet operates between Boston and Providence, making the 44 miles in 44 minutes. A new de luxe air-conditioned train has been running this summer between St. Louis and Mexico City.

So it goes. The throttle is open. Silver comets flash back and forth in meteoric showers across the earth on shining webs of steel. And a special star has risen for the woman in this brighter constellation of train travel.

Travel by Train Offers Countless Comforts

Railroads Bid for Passenger Traffic

Upper Left—Individual Washstands Are a Feature of All Berths, Both Upper and Lower, in the Newest Pullman Cars Attached to the Union Pacific's Streamlined Trains. Upper Right—Luxury Is the Keynote of This Commodious Dressing Room in One of the Coaches of the Denver Zephyr of the Burlington Railroad. Center—Semi-Streamlined Train of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Lower Left—Buffet Dining Car on a Canadian Pacific Railway Semi-Streamlined Train. The Buffet Counter Is Shown at One End of the Coach

At the End of the Journey

Dining Room at Chateau Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies

Tour-a-bouts

While there still are tremendous distances, vast wilderness, rushing rivers, and deep canyons in the great area of Jasper National Park, as described in an article published on this page July 30, there are excellent recreational facilities and modern accommodations. The center of activities in the park is the town of Jasper, where there are several good hotels, up-to-date stores and a number of restaurants to cater to the tourist. Three miles from Jasper is Jasper Park Lodge, a distinctive summer hotel owned and operated by the Canadian National Railways. There is also a wide variety of recreation, including golf, tennis, swimming and fishing, as Arthur B. Smith, Canadian National Railway advertising supervisor, points out.

♪ ♪ ♪

Piercing the Cascade Mountains for a distance of 7.8 miles, America's longest tunnel, the Cascade, enables the Great Northern Railway to move its Empire Builder behind the electric motor from Wenatchee over the final range of mountains before dropping down to the Pacific slope. At Berne, the eastern portal, the elevation is 2818 feet; at Scenic, the western end, the decline has lowered the road to 2224 feet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Visitors are arriving in Toronto for the Canadian National Exhibition, which will run until Sept. 11. One of the largest annual fairs in the world, officials of the exhibition look for one of the greatest years in the fair's history.

♪ ♪ ♪

The traveler to South America always has the experience of viewing scenery which has no parallel. The fascination of new scenes and vistas will soon be augmented by the opening of Argentina's new boulevard, which is considered one of the wide roads of the world. It runs through the heart of Buenos Aires, where theaters, cinemas and large blocks of buildings have been razed to make room for it.

♪ ♪ ♪

The pent-up energy which underlies Yellowstone National Park found a new vent early this summer in the form of a new geyser within the confines of Yellowstone Lake. Ranger naturalists heard strange rumblings only a few feet from shore in the West Thumb area of the lake. After giving off steam and emitting sounds similar to gigantic hammering, the hot spring threw water into the air to a height of 60 feet.

♪ ♪ ♪

While the midsummer Adirondack sun is turning its thousands of devotees at the popular Lake Placid resort to the desired brown, ski enthusiasts there are looking forward to next winter and are perfecting plans for further enlargement of this area's extensive ski facilities. Town board officials have decided upon the development of a skiing center at Scott's Gobble Mountain at the Lake Placid Golf and Country Club. The existing slalom course will be widened, and a downhill run, 2000 feet long, will be constructed. Novice skiers will be provided with a 3000-foot run.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the most extraordinary transportation feats in history, according to Eric Crickmay, Cook's railroad expert, was achieved by the London Underground Railways during Coronation week. The "Underground" carried 20,000,000 passengers in that period. Four stations alone handled over 1,000,000 passengers; and in one stretch of 48 hours no less than 6530 trains passed through Charing Cross Underground Station.

Japan Pushes State Planning To Increase Self-Sufficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—More than any other country except the Soviet Union, Japan likes to think in terms of long-term plans. The northern island of Hokkaido is being developed as the basis of a 30-year plan; South Sakhalin, which is still further to the north, has its 15-year plan.

Along with the plans, "principles" and "points," definite in number, although often vague in content, play a great part in the formulation of Japanese policies. During his first term as Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota put forward three points which were supposed to serve as a basis for Sino-Japanese relations. The present Finance Minister, Okinobu Kaya, has laid down three fundamentals which are to regulate the economic policies of the Government. These are: Balance of international accounts, increase of industrial capacity and establishment of equilibrium as between supply and demand.

Present circumstances are especially favorable to the growth of state planning. For the requirements of Japan's armament program have overrun the capacities of an individualist, laissez-faire economic system. A condition of economic strain and tension has been reached where it is no longer sufficient merely to allot another hundred or two hundred million yen to the Army or the Navy.

Exchange of Goods

It is necessary to see that there are enough factories and arsenals, properly equipped with machinery, to turn out the warships, weapons and munitions which may be needed. It is necessary (and this is sometimes a still more difficult problem) to see that these factories are adequately supplied with metals, minerals and raw materials. Finally, the foreign accounts of the country must be kept in balance.

Japan must contrive to give as much as she receives, to compensate for the armament materials which must be imported from abroad through exports of gold, increased receipts from shipping and other services, limitation of non-essential imports.

For several years successive Japanese cabinets have groped with the problem of setting up some kind of central planning body. Various bodies were established which were praised by their initiators as conducive to order and system in national economic life and denounced by critics as savoring of fascism and a further withdrawal of essential policy discussion from popular discussion. Neither the praise nor the blame, however, was justified by the event: for several of these bodies, inaugurated with a flourish of trumpets, inconspicuously passed out of existence with little accomplishment, either good or bad, to their account.

Ready for Expansion Plan

The latest of these bodies bears the title of the Planning Board, and was set up during the short-lived Cabinet of Gen. Senjuro Hayash, who was recently replaced as Premier by Prince Fumimaro Konoye. The atmosphere which originally surrounded the Planning Board has changed as a result of the Cabinet shift. General Hayashi made no secret of his antagonism to political parties; and there was some fear that the Planning Board, as he conceived it, might be transferred into an agency for weakening still further the position of the parties, perhaps through a modification of the election law.

Now, however, the feeling of sharp antagonism between Cabinet and Diet has disappeared, for the time being, at least. Prince Konoye has given the parties representation in his Cabinet, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of the sort of frontal attack on the political parties which might have been expected from a military Premier like General Hayashi. The Planning Board, therefore, is likely to devote most of its attention to schemes of economic expansion, which are both numerous and ambitious.

A five-year plan for Japan, Korea and Manchukuo is under consideration; one of the Japanese newspapers reports that a sum of 5,000,000,000 yen (approximately $1,500,000,000) will be required for Japan and Korea, while 2,000,000,000 yen will be invested in Manchukuo, largely through the agency of the South Manchuria Railway. The details of the plan have not been worked out definitely, but its objectives are understood to include the development of steel, coal, oil and metal resources, together with the discovery of substitutes and synthetic methods of production. Greater self-sufficiency in cotton, wool and timber is also aimed at.

Bowling Green Unsightly

NEW LONDON, Ohio (AP)—This northern Ohio village went back to the days of Merrie England five years ago and established a bowling green in the town park. Now, by a 3 to 2 vote, the council has decided to abolish the green as unsightly and unpopular. It will be replaced by sidewalks and sod as of yore.

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Braden Sees Peace as Outcome In Bolivia-Paraguay Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

ence itself has been in session, war has nearly broken out again and again between the former belligerents. It nearly erupted 10 days after the continental peace parley disbanded; and it is always so near that the peace negotiators work with bated breath, wondering whether in the next 24 hours they will be on their way home.

Territorial Question

"We started out with two or three handicaps," said Mr. Braden, "and we have not been able to overcome these in the course of our negotiations. In the first place, the Chaco war ended without a winner and a loser, and thus neither Paraguay nor Bolivia can dictate the peace terms or assume a superior position with regard to them. In the second place, we started out with more than 65 formulae which had to be studied, shifted, analyzed and presented to the belligerents. The vast majority had to be scrapped and new ones examined. Practically every peace formula which we of the Conference have approved, and which has been accepted by one of the ex-combatant nations, is rejected by the other. Another initial difficulty was the fact that at the end of the war one of the nations had many more prisoners of war than the other, so that a man for man exchange was impossible; but now after two years, that problem has been practically settled. And, of course, the Peace Conference has had from the very beginning, as a sword of Damocles hanging over its head, the territorial question which gave rise to the war and which must be grappled with before either Paraguay or Bolivia will be content."

The actual obstacles which the Peace Conference has found hardest to scale are not those directly related to the war itself nor to the ambitions of the two nations whom they are seeking to conciliate. Ambassador Braden mentioned the three which have kept the conference from getting to the point.

The first has to do with a word. In the agreements entered into when hostilities were suspended, and which provide for a neutral zone and an international police, occur the words linea de separación and líneas de separación, line or lines of separation, in the singular and plural forms. The existence of the two forms has given rise to one of the thorniest problems which the conference has had to face. One of the belligerents insists that the original agreement was for lines of separation and it has acted on this belief, sending its own police into the zone between the lines. The other nation and the conference itself, so it seems, assumed that there was a line of separation; and since there can be nothing between a single line, it failed to protect its own interests in the region where the other nation entrenched itself. But the quarrel over line and lines became very acute and it was found necessary to find some way of carrying on the peace negotiations without referring to it, lest damaging flare-ups occur.

This recalls the 50-year squabble between Peru and Chile about the Treaty of Ancón, where the words expirado este termino, which means at the expiration of this term, gave rise to interminable discussions as to whether the phrase meant just at the end of 10-year period or after the end. In the case of the Chaco problem, line or lines does make an actual difference, since the one creates a zone while the other does not; and if there is a zone, certain problems arise which cannot arise, of course, if there is no zone.

Occurrence of Revolutions

A second difficulty, Mr. Braden said, was the political one. Revolutions in Paraguay and Bolivia occurred during the signing of the June, 1935, and January, 1936, protocols. Therefore it was necessary each time to suspend operations so as to learn what the attitude of the new government would be towards the Peace Conference; and if it were favorable, to await the new delegates and initiate them into the whole history of the proceedings up to the time of their arrival.

Some of these internal revolutions were caused, however, by the war itself, directly or indirectly. That is, groups or parties who opposed the manner of the peace, or the way in which the negotiations were being carried on, or some formula accepted by a national delegate would harass the government and form a body of public opinion which made the task of the foreign minister and of the Peace Conference doubly difficult. In other words, the peace negotiators have had to mind their p's and q's with respect to the national sensibilities of the two contestants, as was to be expected, but also with respect to purely internal politics. Many formulae were acceptable to the Paraguayan and Bolivian delegates but, for political reasons, could not be accepted by the governments at home.

At times the task of the peace negotiators has been to reconcile differences between delegates of the Paraguayan or Bolivian mission itself, or betwen these (or one of them) and their own President or Foreign Minister. Much valuable time has been consumed in ironing out a number of problems which had nothing to do with peace. Much diplomatic ingenuity has been developed to overcome these personal and political difficulties, and each incident of this sort has pushed forward by many weeks, actually, the coming to grips with the fundamental questions which brought on the war in the first place.

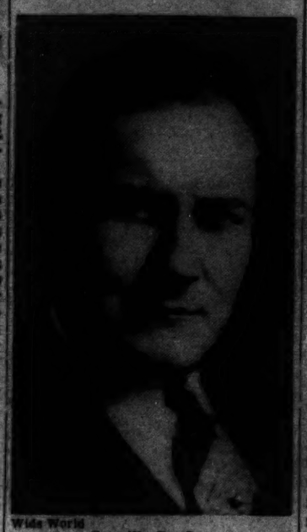
The last and most important obstacle to the settling of the Chaco question cannot be told now. Ambassador Braden refused to be quoted on the matter and said that a revelation of the truth at this time would postpone even more the eventual solution of the problem. Mr. Braden expressed his deep concern for the innocent Indian populations which have already lost a lot in Paraguay and Bolivia and he regretted that a possible failure of the Peace Conference would probably hurt them more than anyone else.

Thus it is disquieting to discover that a war which was a blot on the escutcheons of the nations which fought it, which marred the map of the New World, which defied the League of Nations, the Committee of Neutrals, the good offices of the ABC-powers, the mediation of neighboring Foreign Ministers and the 7th Pan American Conference at Montevideo in 1933, which finally was suspended in June, 1935, has not been brought to an end by the Peace Conference because of minor, personal considerations.

Ambassador Braden is, however, optimistic about the outcome. He paid tribute to the talents of his colleague, Dr. Rodrigues Alves of Brazil. Ambassador Braden said that Presidents Junto and Alessandri deserved much more credit than they had received for the suspension of hostilities and he attributed the June protocol to the work of José Carlos de Macedo Soares, at that time Foreign Minister of Brazil.

Ambassador Braden's optimism, however, was not shared by Prof. Clarence H. Haring of Harvard, who believes that the running is not so smooth as the Ambassador believes it to be. Professor Haring, who has followed closely the contemporary evolution of Latin America and who was in Buenos Aires at the time of this interview with Ambassador Braden, did not conceal his pessimism with respect to the Chaco peace.

One Gain at a Time



Wide World

Spruille Braden
United States Ambassador-at-Large

A. F. of L. Meets C. I. O. Inroads By Lumping of Craft Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the minority of skilled workers in a plant from being swallowed up by the majority of unskilled and semi-skilled. The A. F. of L. charges that in the industrial unionism of John L. Lewis the mass of lower paid workers dominates the industrial unions.

The mass, it claimed, legislates primarily for itself, taking only incidental regard of the submerged fraction of skilled workers, who suffer in pay, etc.

Men Advanced Slowly

The idea of federated agreements has been very slow in coming to the front in the labor split. The A. F. of L. tried to pick other fighting ground than methods of industrial organization. It concentrated on a legalistic defense, arguing that the C. I. O. unions had no right to override majority rule, etc. While this may be true as pertaining to the government of the A. F. of L., such argument meant nothing to workers who had never been in the A. F. of L., and it was over these unorganized workers that the strife started.

As late as last summer Edward F. McGrady, reported retiring Assistant Secretary of Labor, voiced visible surprise, saying he had never heard of it, when told of the A. F. of L.'s plans of federated agreements for the steel and automobile industries.

Mr. McGrady was of course perfectly posted on the general theme of such agreements, and simply had not heard of them as projected into the C. I. O. dispute.

If the key man in the department of labor had not been familiarized with the A. F. of L. counterbalance for industrial unionism in steel and automobiles, the production worker in these industries was a thousand times less liable to know. Yet, the worker is the man to make the choice and decide the success or frustration of the C. I. O. or A. F. of L. in industry as yet not unionized.

A Wrong Impression

The average worker probably feels that the A. F. of L. system of organizing is to split employees into their separate crafts and let them stay isolated. On the contrary, the trend toward broader and more inclusive unions and toward team work among unions has been advancing for years, and lately has been speeded up by the C. I. O. combat, say A. F. of L. officials.

Consolidation has been a trend of years, say veterans of the labor movement. There has been a long-time feeling that there were too many international unions in the A. F. of L., too many subdivisions of labor. In some cases unions have merged, in others they have enlarged to take in unskilled workers, as for instance, the Molders' Union which now enlists all the labor, unskilled as well as skilled, in a foundry.

Lightening the dues of the unskilled, it gives them "Class B" memberships, but they are entitled to vote and, except for their different dues and benefits, are as much members as the original craftsmen.

Thanks to this expansive tendency it was no hard jump for various A. F. of L. unions under the pressure of the one-big-union idea to include everybody in a plant, as is now being done here and there.

For example, a certain old company having a long-standing union agreement with a corps of skilled mechanics became alarmed at the C. I. O. spread. Its management called in the head of the A. F. of L. local union.

"We are threatened with the C. I. O.," said the company. "If it comes it will organize everybody; your skilled workers will be submerged in the throng of unskilled employees; your union will be wiped out and your craftsmen will be set back. Why don't you organize the whole place. It's your only chance of safety."

That was a true picture, the union agreed. It decided to cast its traditions away. It took in everybody. They are all in this union of skilled craftsmen now—common laborer, clerks and bookkeepers, etc. They'll stay there, it is averred, until the C. I. O. danger is past.

If this be any extreme illustration, it can be duplicated, and is important as exhibiting the cracking of customs in the A. F. of L. Yet, much of the individualistic spirit continues.

Jealous of Rights

Some unions remain very jealous of their potential rights to the organization of new workers of their type. Organization is still being held up in spots by these jurisdictional claims.

Efforts to produce better team work in the maritime industry made last spring through the creation of a maritime federation has temporarily broken down because of conflicting jurisdictional claims.

Returning to federated agreements, one of the broadest is the agreement covering 32 local unions in the Anaconda Copper Mining Company of Montana. The agreement is between the company and the metal trades department and the building trades department of the A. F. of L.

The best known form of federated labor in America is found on the railroads. Sixteen of the lower paid railroad unions teamed together this year to negotiate a raise of five cents an hour. The higher paid railroad brotherhoods with another union have stood together for an advance, so far refused. Generally, the 21 unions team together for national legislation. During the depression they united also in their wage demands, but that was the exception and not the rule.

Agreements in which the building trades unions work jointly are common.

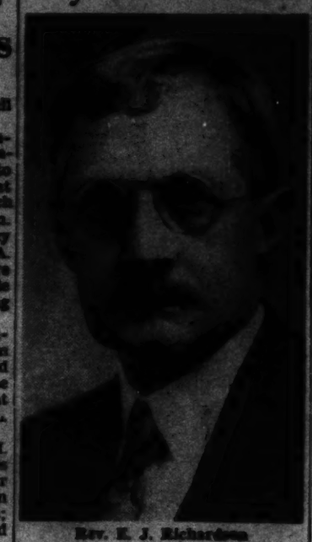
No General Federation Plan

In resisting the C. I. O. surge, there is no common policy of unions taking in everybody in a plant. Some unions will do it more than others. Nor is federation practical in every field. The two trends, however, are cited by A. F. of L. spokesmen as betokening a greater solidarity within the A. F. of L. and a large inclination of crafts to work together.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. yesterday heard reports on the maritime situation on the Atlantic coast and at southern ports brought by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and by Holt Roos, relative to the International Seamen's Union. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., later announced that the federation purposed at this meeting to develop a maritime policy for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. This means, he added, finding a working relationship between the Longshoremen's Union and the Seamen's Union.

The council set next Tuesday for a hearing of charges against the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, which this week refused to carry out the council's instructions to oust its C. I. O. unions. Revocation of the state federation's charter is probable, Mr. Green indicated, if the state officers fail to appear or to make their case.

Dry Leader in South



Rev. E. J. Richardson
Originated Plan of Using General Lee's Support of Total Abstinence for Foster

Total Abstinence Campaign Waged By Southern Drys

(Continued from Page 1)

of Virginia interested in its program, we are now able to re-establish a publication in the State. Circumstances have prevented earlier launching of this project of present modest proportions, but we anticipate a steady development of the paper.

"With enthusiastic co-operation of the friends of temperance in Virginia, the circulation can be substantially enlarged and, in due time, our publication can be made a power seriously to be reckoned with in the effort to outlaw in due time the liquor traffic in this commonwealth.

"However, our historic objective of voluntary total abstinence for the individual and ultimate outlawry of the liquor traffic by the creation of a dominant public sentiment can be attained primarily only by a very definite educational program as to the nature and effects of beverage alcohol upon the individual, and as to the mounting tragedies of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Our principal business, therefore, is to throw all possible light of facts upon the drinking of intoxicants by the individual, and the effects of its sale, either legally or illegally, upon society—including the state."

Lewis Hailed as Peacemaker Among Automobile Workers

By the Associated Press

Labor News in Brief:

Milwaukee, Wis.: John L. Lewis, drive-wheel of the Committee for Industrial Organization, became today the "man of the hour" at the strife torn convention of the United Automobile Workers Union.

He arrived at the convention in the role of peace-maker even as warring "unity" and "progressive" factions claimed "clear cut" victories in test votes of their strength.

The "progressive" faction of Homer Martin, president, won the first skirmish yesterday, when delegates supported him in a ruling on parliamentary procedure which prevented further minority reports by his opponents.

Later, however, "unity" forces handed their rivals three setbacks on constitutional changes proposed by the Martin-controlled constitutional committee.

Madison, Wis.: Dr. Jerome Davis of Yale University, who had the support of the Committee for Industrial Organization faction in the American Federation of Teachers convention, last night was re-elected to the Federation presidency. Mr. Davis defeated Charles B. Stillman, of Chicago, who was backed by the faction favoring retention of the Federation's membership in the American Federation of Labor.

At the same time, the majority report of the affiliations committee recommended a national referendum on the question of affiliation with either the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L. sooner than Feb. 1, 1938.

St. Louis, Mo.: Operations in the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company's plant here were halted today when 2500 employees, members of the American Federation of Labor's Tobacco Workers' International Union, joined in a sit-down strike, after reporting for work this morning.

The strike was begun yesterday in a tobacco pressing division of the plant by 70 employees, who refused to continue work because five Negroes had been hired when former employees, members of the union, were available.

Detroit: C. I. O. employees of the Detroit City Gas Company voted 359 to 8 last night to strike, "if all peaceable efforts" to reach an agreement with the management fail. A strike committee of 21 persons was selected "with full authority to act," if a smaller negotiating committee is unable to obtain a suitable settlement.

Mayor Frank Cousens said yesterday: "There cannot be a gas strike." The Mayor said he would employ every agency at his command to maintain gas service.

Akron, Ohio: Tabulation of votes in the employees' election at the B. F. Goodrich Company plant today showed 6211 in favor of the United Rubber Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, as sole collective bargaining agency for the employees, and 824 voting against the U. R. W. A.

The election was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Mediation Halts Threatened Tie-Up Over Rail Wages

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Swift intervention of the National Mediation Board today forestalled a strike of 350,000 members of the "Big Five" railroad brotherhoods.

Both the unionists and the carriers agreed to submit a controversy over demands for a 20 per cent wage increase to the federal agency.

Mediation hearings were scheduled to begin here Saturday.

The peace overtures were initiated while the brotherhood chiefs were in session with the avowed purpose of fixing the hour and the day for a nation-wide walkout of the men who man the trains.

But the conference ended with a joint announcement setting forth:

"The National Mediation Board has taken jurisdiction of the dispute and has advised it will be prepared to begin mediation proceedings in Chicago Saturday morning, Aug. 28. Pending the outcome of the mediation, further action of the organization (brotherhoods) will be held in abeyance."

Shortly afterward, the carriers conference committee of 15, representing 86 rail lines, also consented to arbitration.

The chairman, H. A. Enochs, dispatched a telegraphed reply to the board, saying "the proffer of your services is accepted."

The controversy had its inception in the requests by the brotherhoods—conductors, engineers, firemen, switchmen, and trainmen—for a 20 per cent boost in pay. A strike was authorized in a referendum.

Three weeks ago, the carriers committee and the union leaders opened discussions here. Brotherhood spokesmen claimed the higher cost of living necessitated increased income.

On Wednesday, the owners group flatly refused to grant an increase.

It was the second time this month that the Mediation Board stepped into a dispute between the carriers and their employees. The "non-operating" brotherhoods demanded a 20 cent rise in their pay and prepared to bolster their request with a strike. But the Mediation Board effected a compromise, giving the unionists—shopmen, clerks and other personnel not directly connected with operating trains—a 5-cent hourly increase.

Bolivia Found Returning To Constitutional Methods

(Continued from Page 1)

place his own nominee in a key position; or alternatively, in times of political crisis he can "make an example" of any recalcitrant leader. That is one side. The other side implies a genuine interest in the uplift of the worker.

The Toro regime may have had both objects in view. But the recent changes in La Paz administration reveal that the sword had been brandished a little too much in imposing socialism. Toro declared that "Bolivia's conscience is completely socialistic," and he and his young military colleagues were rather brutal in their methods. The illegality of it all was apparent. Labor codes were imposed by decree, as advanced as anything in Chile, from which country many ideas had obviously been borrowed. Some perhaps came from Mexico. Compulsory wage increases, paid vacations, every kind of insurance, dismissal indemnities, retirement pensions, reduced hours, profit-sharing, popular housing—all these and more concessions were forced from industry.

Much was to the good, but the peculiar racial and economic conditions of Bolivia were not taken into account. Latterly the extremism of Toro and his associates had become intolerable. Like other dictators, Toro realized the time must come for some kind of elective basis for government. There had been increasing references in his speeches to the necessity of elections and a constituent assembly. These were followed up with declarations that politicians would not be allowed to destroy the socialist state.

It was made perfectly clear that the army would linger in the background, even after the elections, to call the government tune. For this purpose, a civic bulwark was prepared in the shape of the State Socialist Party "to centralize all groups in accord with the junta." The old political parties were barred from affiliation, excepting those of a socialist variety. Principal contributors included the War Veterans' Confederation and the Workers' Union. The younger military elements, well to the revolutionary fore, curried favor with syndicated labor. It was not unusual for a military officer to confer with a labor caucus.

The old rightist parties were forced to every political stratagem to conserve their mechanism. Every time they found a spokesman or made an electoral move, there was a thundering response by army and labor against "reactionary aristocracy," vested interests, "conservative oligarchy" and capitalism in general. When the public tired of these, one or two deportations were thrown in. The imprisonment of two Britons without trial provided a lengthy diversion. The confiscatory steps against "international capitalism," represented by no less a combine than Standard Oil, also proved highly popular, though there was evidence in this case that the government had exceeded all legal limits. Every qualified observer knew that such pantomime could not continue indefinitely.

The idea is deeply ingrained among the young officers that socialism is necessary in Bolivia and that it can be imposed by force. Meantime more experienced military commanders, Gen. Enrique Penaranda among them, have insisted on their counsel. An important element exists which recognizes that military intervention has failed and that national salvation lies in an early return to constitutionalism, whatever defects this may have in operation. It is recalled that less than 10 years ago the army failed to handle the government mechanism after forceful intervention and had to hand over again to the political parties.

The international policy of the Toro regime was difficult to appreciate. The refusal to send a minister to Asuncion disappointed the Buenos Aires peace promoters and enraged the Paraguayans. The latter thereby have been strengthened in their slogan of "what we have we hold." Bolivia has lost on all boundary disputes. In the Pacific war she lost her nitrate fields to Chile, as well as her coast-line. And with Paraguay in her present mood, Bolivians realize that much of the Chaco has also gone, perhaps forever.

Ontario Election and the C. I. O.

TORONTO—Like two lawyers arguing whether or not certain testimony should be admitted as evidence in a trial, the rival political leaders of Ontario are touring the Province debating the seriousness of the threat of the C. I. O. to Canadian industry and labor.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn, who has announced Oct. 9 as election day, is seeking a mandate from the voters to pursue his battle against the forces of John L. Lewis and his industrial unions. Mr. Hepburn has forecast dark days for the industrial life of the province if C. I. O. organizers are permitted to work unhindered. He has pledged himself to see that they are driven from the country.

In his stand the Premier has the support of a large portion of the rural vote, which is not friendly to organized labor, especially that of the left, also the financial interests, the mining men and a considerable portion of the middle class voters to whom unions mean strikes and little more.

Mr. Hepburn has pointed to recent outbreaks of violence in a C. I. O. textile strike in Peterborough as examples of what invariably happens when the Lewis forces organize an industry. The Premier is basing his campaign almost entirely upon his opposition to the C. I. O. and is coupling with it a record of administration whichc has been described as "businesslike."

Conservative's Argument

Earle Rowe, leader of the provincial Conservative Party, bases his labor policy upon "faith" in the workingmen of Ontario to choose their own union and to choose them wisely. He has arraigned Mr. Hepburn as a "dictator" and as "ruthless." He has carefully avided any position which might be constructed as indorsement of the C. I. O.

Mr. Rowe's favorite argument, with which he has met the Premier's warnings, is that the C. I. O. is a "red herring" with which the Liberal Premier would confuse the electorate and conduct the campaign without bringing into prominence such sturdy and perennial questions as the administration of the publicly-owned Hydro-Electric system, the Ontario Liquor Board and the granting of a share of corporation taxes to the Roman Catholic separate schools.

C. C. F. Strength Reduced

As the campaign gathers momentum, it becomes evident that it will be a straight, two-party fight throughout. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, with one member now in the Legislature, will be represented, but not in every riding.

Returning prosperity has weakened the C. C. F. and has lost to their ranks many socialists who dropped their party affiliations when they got employment. It is not likely that the C. C. F. will be in a position to exercise a balance of power in the formation of the new government.

There is an opportunity for a well-organized third party with labor affiliations but no such political group has emerged to take its place in the fight. Conservative, organized labor in the province prefers to work through the existing parties in gaining their legislation.

The Government occupied 70 of the seats of the Legislature at the last session of the House with 17 Conservatives, one United Farmers of Ontario member and one C. C. F. representative.

Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

of Greece has from time to time made partial payments, but none as all on Part II of its debt. And the Government of Finland has made all payments due from it on the proper due dates. But, in the terse words of the State Department:

"No other debtor government had made any payment since Dec. 15, 1933."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, warmly welcomed the Hungarian agreement in words of direct application to Great Britain, France, and other far more wealthy defaulters. Expressing his "gratification" he said that the action "is an encouraging evidence of improved economic conditions," and "a heartening sign of recognition of the importance of conserving the sanctity of intergovernmental contractual obligations."

At Least Something

The sum Hungary is to pay is small, indeed—$19,656.22 a year in equal semi-annual installments, or approximately 1 per cent of the original amount of the funded debt due the United States. But its acceptance does not affect the validity of the funded debt agreements, which the Government hopes to see resumed some day.

Hungary's action was not taken, authorities believe, in an effort to get around the prohibition of the Johnson Act against new loans or credits for defaulting nations. For this partial payment is not sufficient to stop the application of the act, nor would Hungary be likely to obtain a loan on possible terms under present economic conditions. The action stems back to the special role the United States played in the financial rehabilitation of Hungary, when the late Jeremiah Smith of Boston was a special administrator.

The debt was incurred from the sale of flour to Hungary by the United States after the World War, under an Act of Congress which authorized the United States Grain Corporation to make such sales. Its total was $11,685,835.61.

Payments Stopped in 1931

With accrued interest, this sum was funded into $1,939,000 of Hungarian bonds maturing serially each Dec. 15 from 1924 to 1985, with interest at 3 per cent for the first 10 years and thereafter at 3½ per cent. Until payments were suspended in 1931, the Hungarians paid $468,466.32, and are now in arrears $416,433.25. Their total indebtedness to the United States as of June 15, 1937, was $2,292,025.39, of which $1,908,560 represented principal. The payments now to be made will be applied entirely to principal.

While the individual settlement with Hungary is perhaps unimportant, American officials regard as of great importance the gradual recognition of such obligations, even if on a small scale. If several smaller countries could resume payments as Hungary intends to do, it might make the defaulting position of the principal debtors—now engaged in an armament race—untenable.

Certainly, Secretary Hull misses no opportunity of referring to "the sanctity of intergovernmental contractual obligations," which—it is supposed—is a subject in which Great Britain or France should be interested.

Japan to N. Y. in 25 Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The motorship Arimasan Maru, new 9000-ton vessel of the Mitsui Line, is here today after completing her initial voyage from Yokahama to New York in slightly more than 25 days. Fifth of her class, the Arimisan Maru is to be followed by two more cargo vessels of the same type and speed before the end of the year, agents of the line said.

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Akron Pupils Learn Lessons By Blending Them With Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 27—An outsider might not quite get the pitch of the rhythm class over at the "activities school" which is on in full swing in Akron this summer.

He might not understand, for instance, that Clarine represents an eighth note, and Janet a quarter note and Reggie, a half note, in a modern music lesson.

He might not know that this is the first school in Akron to break away from the old traditional forms of teaching and learning, and to become a veritable laboratory in child psychology.

Ralph H. Waterhouse, superintendent of schools, many of whose teachers are observing this interesting educational development, says that normal activities of children are play activities, and that this type of school blends the play activities with lessons that have to be taught, as in the case of the music lesson just mentioned.

For, while acting as a quarter note or a half note, Janet and Reggie are simultaneously engaging in the experience of getting their music lesson in the midst of their play.

When the teacher plays half notes on the piano, all of the children who are "half notes" stroll about the room keeping time to the music.

When she tinkles a few gay little eighth notes on the upper keyboard, then all the little human "eighth notes" start skipping and hopping about the room.

Children from all over the city and from all types of homes are attending the school, which is under the direction of Miss Clara Kemmler of Akron University college of education.

There are 70 children in all, divided into pre-primary, primary, and grade groups up to the sixth. The school meets from 9 to 12 a. m. each day.

"The unique argument for the activity type of organization for a school is that children by nature have to be doing things," said Mr. Waterhouse. "Thinking about things is only secondary with them. They are little bundles of energy, and they delight in self-expression.

"In modern education, it is believed that the most important factor is behavior and that you can learn proper habits of social conduct, only by practicing them.

"In other words the best way to learn to be courteous is to have many occasions in which courtesy can be practiced. Talking about courtesy is of relatively little value."

So Neal and Johnnie and Jean and the others stand by a big map of Akron and find the spot in the city where they live, pinning a colored flag on it, when they discover it.

Thus they learn how to use a map intelligently.

They keep a diary of each day's happenings at the school, and they've compiled a directory, using the city directory as a basis only making it with their own names and addresses. Similarly they have made a telephone book.

All along the side lines of their classrooms, sit 60-odd teachers of Akron schools, learning the newer methods of education as a part of summer courses taken at the university education school.

One sees teachers who have taught in Akron schools for a quarter of a century or more, and they are as enthusiastic as the rest over this "activity school," Akron's baby educational project.

College Girl to Rule Mountain Festival

ELKINS, W. Va., Aug. 26 (AP)—Jane Greer, Morgantown College girl, will rule the red and gold mountains as Queen Silvia VIII this fall.

Grady Whitman, director of the Mountain State Forest Festival, West Virginia's annual Indian summer tribute to the highlands, announced today the selection of Miss Greer as the eighth in line of beautiful rulers. She is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Herbert Chester Greer.

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The Home Forum

The Mystery of Emily Brontë

THE Brontës afford us a study in what might have been the merely commonplace home life of a family of amateur writers. They are seen, these young people, little disguised by the oddity or waywardness of genius; so we realize that, although Charlotte, Emily, and Anne differ as the stars, Branwell, the *lusus*, is also the despair. Legends persist, but there seems to be no certain reason to believe in his genius. One critic ingeniously suggests that information forthcoming from letters not yet discovered, or even known to exist, may still upset previous judgments—an idea which helps less than it confuses. The same might be argued of a great many. We know less of Byron than we might, had his confessions been preserved, for example; and we know more of Keats and Wordsworth, on the other hand, from recent discoveries. The Brontës are a group, as we judge, shy and reticent. Because of that, we are not free to guess at sensational revelations or dreadful secrets.

* * *

IN THAT QUIET Yorkshire parsonage, penetrated little by excitements from the outside world, these motherless children invented the imaginary wars, dark intrigues and ambitions of a fictitious kingdom. This great work they named "The Angrian Chronicles," and later additions, "The Crondal Chronicles"—or game; for these were no more than the sort of game that has been played before and since by young people whose passion for literary expression went no further. The difference was that these girls were gaining thereby a footing in serious authorship; they went on, as it would seem, almost by chance. Charlotte, with her practical mind, was the leading spirit in this enterprise, urging her rather unwilling sisters to aim at real instead of sham authorship, the pains of which were then more obvious than the rewards.

Anne, a gentle compliant creature, did her best, but is not notable. Emily, whose writing was of an intensely personal character, guarded her poems jealously, and was only persuaded with extreme difficulty to permit anybody to read them. Anne writes: "Emily is writing the Emperor Julius's life. She has read some of it. I want very much to hear the rest. She is writing some poetry, too. I wonder what it is about?"

* * *

EMILY KEPT THE game as a game; her serious writing was another matter and, when Charlotte found and read it, she was furiously angry, despite Charlotte's genuine admiration. Yet the first difficult step towards publicity had been taken; and what the poems had in them may have seemed to mean less, when read by others, than their actual significance to her own brooding spirit. They belonged, indeed, to her, whether they were a true account of her own feelings, as some think, or of a pattern not so intimate. It would, at any rate, be foolish to load a writer with more than an artistic intention; it might easily be an unfair test in this case.

In Emily Brontë we discover no peevish genius, held in domestic bondage. In her own words, we have this: "Anne and I should have picked black-currants if it had been fine and sunshiny. I must hurry off to my turning and ironing." She was a true daughter of the parsonage, who cheerfully and without heroics regarded the daily round as a service to the household, including herself. Thinking of her, we wonder if, after all, the strident note is not overdone in popular conceptions of genius; if the dishevelled, unpractical man or woman of talent does not represent Branwell and his type, rather than the kind who achieve greatness by keeping temperament for use instead of display. We must also bear in mind the fact that no writer can write without knowledge at first-hand, however much is added from imagination; for, if a book is to interest and satisfy men and women, it must in a general sense conform to credible events and emotions, be true to life.

* * *

SOME PROFOUND EXPERIENCE must have gone to the making of Emily Brontë's poetry, although it suffers from being cast in a conventional mould. The measures, those of Cowper, restrain her, render her, as it were, polite and agreeable; so that her turbulence is hardly permitted to find full expression. "Wuthering Heights," her novel, a book of extraordinary power, seems to express and set her wild spirit free. It is full of strange and dark contrasts, reflected in part from her genius and in part from the bleak uplands which were her familiar, beloved country. Beside this book—the work, we must remember, of a young delicate woman—Charlotte's "Jane Eyre," fine as it is, appears tame. The Cinderella motive is used with striking enough effect, and the writing is firm and confident; but it is the difference between competence and genius, easier to discern than explain.

"Wuthering Heights" is, however, a book to read for itself, without too much curiosity about these personalities. It has all the unflinching realism which we recognize in the work of the great; the tragic evolution of contrasted character that resembles the remorseless progress and culmination of fate more than mere story-telling.

* * *

A BOOK, AND more especially a masterpiece, always excites our curiosity about the author. In it we see the stuff of the man himself, disguised by subtle changes; and we listen to his words spoken by other lips than his. Perhaps because of its great strength, critics have been inclined to give "Wuthering Heights" to Branwell Brontë, who had something of the ruffian in his nature. They suggest some secret understanding with Emily, which has so far little or nothing to support it. And there the mystery, if it is a mystery, remains to the present time.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

Seascape

Now in the dusk—
the sea birds wake and start
the thickened air with cries
until the stars
burn coldly blue
above a sea of spars
and quiet falls
and all the waves depart.

Thus does an island,
looking to the west,
for the last light,
remember how the day
was honied with the sun
and turbulent with spray;
and so remembering
holds the dark against its breast.

JOHN RITCHEY

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THE WASHINGTON ARCH, AT THE FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

History, the Entire Recoverable Past

HISTORY is whatever we know about the past. In our less thoughtful moments we are apt to associate it exclusively with great and striking events: Marathon, the signing of Magna Carta at Runnymede, Socrates drinking the hemlock, the retreat from Moscow, Marco Polo returning to Venice and telling the golden wonders of Cathay, Descartes' *Discours sur la méthode*, the growth of industrialism, the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill. But history is really much more queer and inclusive than this. History is the erection of the Parthenon and the tearing-down of Madison Square Garden; it is clay pots dug up from the site of Nineveh, and oily waste and tar belched out of modern steamers polluting ocean beaches; it is Louis XIV teetering on red heels through Versailles and the soft moccasin-tread of Indians; it is the magnificent banquets served by Vatel and it is canned soups and potted meats.

The plays Samuel Pepys tells us he enjoyed in seventeenth century London are no more a part of history than the glorification of the American Girl by Florenz Ziegfeld. Benjamin Franklin's declaration, "Where liberty is, there is my country," is part of history, and so is Jimmie Durante's "There's a traitor in our midst." The materials of history may be found in yellowing laundry lists like those Catherine Morland drew from the old chest at Northanger Abbey as well as in brown Greek manuscripts revealing three lost and surprisingly beautiful words by Sappho. Everything rememberable or findable, everything not lost or totally forgotten, is a part of history. History is the entire recoverable past.—From "One Mighty Torrent," by EDGAR JOHNSON. (Harrisburg: Stackpole Sons.)

Alpine Panorama

WE WERE getting quite near to the base of the Strahlhorn . . . And here burst upon us in a moment a scene of such unconceivable extent and magnificence as to beggar all description.

Opposite to us, we behold the frowning precipices of the Allalinhorn, towering abruptly above the glacier. Then comes the wide, glittering expanse of the Fee, partly hidden by the chain of rugged heights which form the boundary wall of the Allalin Glacier, and guarded by the majestic range of the Mischabel, whose black crags contrast finely with the broad fields of white in front. Farther to the right, at a distance of thirty or forty miles, but apparently quite near, the whole range of Oberland lies unfolded to the view. . . . Not a cloud between us and them, save one delicate wreath of vapour, which floats about half-way between the base and the summit of the Jungfrau, and serves only to show the gigantic proportions of the masses we are gazing upon. Viewed from the south, all seems new, except the familiar needle-like peaks of the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn. In the transparent atmosphere of this brilliant morning, distance is almost annihilated, and every glacier, every rock, every hollow, and every gully lies clearly and distinctly revealed to us. This time there is no concealment, no reserve, no mist, no disappointment.

It is difficult to turn from such a scene, but it is only a part of the glorious panorama; and still more impressive and solemn, from the dimness of distance, are the colossal forms of the mountains of the Tyrol. In massive groups they rise, one behind another, till the eye rests at length upon the gigantic Ortler, whose bright glaciers, distant as far as Skiddaw from Snowdon, or as London from the Malvern Hills, shine like polished mirrors in the morning sun.

South of these, clad in a light blue haze which gives an indescribable charm to them, while it scarcely robs them of any of their distinctness, are the mountain chains which border on the lakes of Italy, from those by the Lake of Como in the far east to the nearer group which shuts in the head of the Lago di Maggiore. No words can express the beauty of these mountains as they lie clothed with an atmosphere of blue, and showing chain behind chain, in all the exquisite gradations of distance. From "Wanderings Among the High Alps," by ALFRED WILLIS. (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1937.)

IN THE thought of many visitors to New York City, Washington Square marks the tip of Manhattan Island. Oh yes, in a vague sort of way they know that Wall Street is beyond, and the Stock Exchange with all its clamor and heat; Fraunce's Tavern, too, where the first President said farewell to his officers at the close of the War of American Independence. They may sometime have penetrated as far as the Battery, which is really the tip of the island where the diligent Dutch settlers erected their first stockade and their log cabins: the Battery where one exclaims over the curious colored fishes in the Aquarium and watches in a hushed awe the confusion of river and harbor traffic.

But still these adventures are for special occasions; while Washington Square belongs to every day. At Washington Square most of New York's buses start their peregrinations. When one cannot find a seat in the requisite bus headed up-town at the rush hour, one may—if he has the patience—board a semi-vacant bus which has its nose pointed toward Washington Square. Arrived there, one remains stolidly in his seat until the bus rumbles through the Square, turns and skirts the Arch on the opposite side as it begins its up-town journey once more.

Washington Square, be it gratefully recorded, is invariably an agreeable place. There is usually sunshine here and at least the vestige of a breeze on a hot day. People of all kinds and nationalities gather on the benches to rest or read their newspapers. Children frolic on roller-skates or pursue their noisy games. Bright-eyed Italian boys are urgent with their demands to shine the visitors' shoes. And along the north side of the Square stand those gracious red-brick dwellings which belong to an older New York, the metropolis of which Edith Wharton wrote, stately, ceremonious, leisurely. Often the future of those dwellings has been threatened, but one knows gratefully that, for a while at least, they are to remain. The Washington Arch acts, perhaps, as their guardian—white and still and dignified in its red and green oasis, at the heart of a great city.

Russian Schoolboy of Another Day

The school term began on the fifteenth of August, but boys were entered a fortnight earlier. So it was settled that we should start for Kazan at the end of July. I accepted this decision calmly enough. . . . But, when our preparations were completed and the day of departure fixed, I began to grieve so at leaving Aksákovo, that everything about it suddenly recovered in my eyes all, or more than all, its old preciousness and charm. Feeling that I should never see it again, I said goodbye to every building and every spot, every tree and every bush, and I said goodbye with tears. I distributed all my wealth: my pigeons I gave over to our cook Stepán and his son; of my cat I made a present to Sergéyevna, the wife of our blind man of business, Pantelyéi Grigóritch, a capital hand at all business and learned in the law; my fishing-tackle and traps I divided among the village boys; while my books, dried flowers, pictures, and so on, became the property of my sister, between whom and me there had grown up during this year as close a friendship as can exist between a girl of nine and her brother of eleven. To part from her was a great grief to me, and I begged my mother to take her with us. My mother refused at first, but gave way at last to my eager wish. . . .

At last, on the 26th of July, the same roomy carriage as before, with the same coachman and postillion and drawn by the same six horses, was standing by the front steps; and the same crowd of indoor and outdoor servants collected to see us off. My father and mother, with my sister and me and Parasha, took their places in the coach; Yevséitch took his seat on the box and Theodor on the rumble; and we started slowly from the house, leaving behind us on the steps my aunt Tatyana, my brother with his nurse, and my younger sister in the arms of her foster-mother. Our road went for some distance along the pond, over which flocks of white and pied sea-gulls were already flitting. How I envied each village boy! *He* was not obliged to go off anywhere, or to part with any person or thing. . . . He was left in undisturbed and undisputed possession of the pond, which, because it had been emptied so late in spring, was free this year from the growth of weed and rushes. For want of exercise, our horses were hot and restless, but the strong and practised arms of the coachman controlled them and forced them to keep to a walk for a long time. Inside the carriage, we all seemed sad, and no one spoke. I pushed my head out of the window and watched my dear Aksákovo until it disappeared from my sight; and silent tears flowed down my cheeks.—From "A Russian Schoolboy," by SERGE AKSAKOFF. Translated from the Russian by J. D. DUFF. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Mūsu debesu Tēvs

(Tulkota raksta par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusalejā angļu teksta)

KA BĒRNI atkarīgi no saviem vecākiem sakarā ar apgādību, aizsardzību, iepriecinājumu un līdzcietīgu izpratni ikdienas neveiksmju brīžos, tā pieaugušie jūt vajadzību griesties pie kaut kā ārpus sevis pēc atbalsta, inspirācijas un palīdzības, kad tos nomāc nelabvēlīgi apstākļi.

Jēzus pastāvīgi griezās pie sava debesu Tēva pēc vadības, pēc spēka, pēc gaismas, pēc gudrības un drosmes un pēc apgādības. Patiesi, Kristus Jēzus, vienmēr pastāvot uz to, ka Dievs ir tā Tēvs, no kura, kā viņš sacīja, viņš nekad nevar būt šķirts, uzsvēra savu debesīgo izcelšanos un pierādīja to kā īstu savā misijā cilvēku vidū. Viņš bieži sacīja "manis Tēvs" un "jūsu Tēvs", un saviem mācekļiem viņš mācīja lūgt (Mat. 6:9): "Mūsu Tēvs debesīs."

Kristīgā Zinātne, Mary Baker Eddy'as atklāta un nodibināta, māca, kā to dara arī Bībele, ka cilvēks ir Dieva radīts un tiek no Dieva uzturēts; jā pat, ka viņš ir Dieva dēls. Uz šīm dēla tiesībām bieži norādīja Kristus Jēzus, piemēram, kad viņš runāja par savu vienību ar Tēvu.

Kristīgā Zinātne izskaidro Dievā tēviškību un māca, ka mūsu patiesā garīgā patība vienmēr ir ar Tēvu, tā padarot saprotāmu Jēzus apliecinājumu (Jāņa 10:30): "Es un tas Tēvs, mēs esam viens."

"Mirstīgam saprātam Jēzus vispirms parādījās kā nevarīgs cilvēka bērns," raksta Mrs. Eddy iekš "Unity of Good" (61. lpp.), "bet nemirstīgai un garīgai redzei viņš bija viens ar Tēvu, jā,—Dieva mūžīgā ideja, kas nav bijusi—un nav—ne jauna, ne veca, ne mirusi, ne augšamcēlusēs." Tā ir šī apzinīgā vienība ar Tēvu, kas mums jādemonstrē, ja gribam piedzīvot aizsardzību, drošību un pārpilnību. Jēzus cerēja, ka mēs iesim viņa pēdās—uzturēsim spēkā savu vienību ar mūsu debesu Tēvu, ka mums būs tā garīgā saprašana, kāda bija viņam par savas esamības avotu.

Īstais, garīgais cilvēks ir Dieva ideja jeb dēls. Viņš ir pilnīgs Prāta attēls, priecīgs, darbīgs, modrs, kas nekad neiegrimst materialismā, neprātībā, kapos vai bezdarbībā. Ko tad ietver sevī šīs dēla atšķirības ar debesu Tēvu? Dēls ir mantinieks, visa tā mantotājs, kas Tēvam ir. Ja mēs atzīstam šo faktu, mēs vairs ļoti neticēsim, ka mums jāgaida, lai ieraudzītu Tēvu kādā tālā nezināmā nākotnē, t. i. pēc mirkšanas. Mēs zinam, ka Viņš ir ar mums tagad, tāpat kā Viņš bija ar Mozu, kad Viņš sacīja (2. Mozus 33:14): "Mans vaigs ies līdz" (Angļu Bībelē mēs lasam: 'Mana klātbūtne ies jums līdz').

Jēzus atsaucās uz Dievu kā uz savu "Tēvu, kas ir debesīs." Vienā gadījumā viņš ir sacījis (Mat. 18:10): "Pielūkojiet, ka jūs nevienu no šiem mazajiem nenicinājiet, jo es jums saku, ka viņu eņģeļi debesīs vienmēr redz mana debess-Tēva vaigu." Redzēt Tēva vaigu nozīmē zināt, ka Dievs ir beskermeniska Mīlestība, Dzīvība, Patiesība, Gars, Prāts, nozīmē ļaut Patiesības gaismai caurstarot mūsu dzīvi, atspoguļojot un izpaužot dievišķīgu intelligenci.

Agrāk vai vēlāk ikvienam no mums jāatmet cilvēciskie balsti un jāmācas palauties uz savu debesu Tēvu. Lai cik ļoti cilvēciskie vecāki vēlas izstrādāt problēmas priekš saviem bērniem, nāk laiks, kad katrs indivīds ir spiests griesties bez ierobežojumiem pie sava debesu Tēva. Tad viņš mācās raudzīties uz Dievu kā uz apgādības avotu un novērsties no cilvēciskās palaušanās darba apstākļiem, sevišķām sezonām vai zināmām personām kā uz atbalsta līdzekļiem. Meistars ir sacījis, ka Tēvs zin, kā mums vajaga, pirms mēs Viņu lūdzam.

Kādai jaunai bez darba esošai sievietei, kurai bija tikai nedaudz dolaru nepieciešamiem izdevumiem, atteicās palīdzēt viņas vistuvākie radi. Tad, kā pie pēdējā patvēruma, viņa neierobežoti griezās pie Dieva, cenšoties vairāk saprast savu debesu Tēvu, Viņa vienmēr-klātesamību, Viņa vienmēr-sasniedzamību, Viņa pastāvīgo gudrību un žēlastību. Divas stundas vēlāk viņai piedāvāja vietu kādā firmā, kur viņai tanī pašā dienā bija teikts, ka darba neesot.

Zināšana par mūsu debesu Tēvu izstumj vientulību. Cilvēki, kas bijuši spiesti pavadīt nedēļas un mēnešus prom no mājām, vai tādi, kas uz laiku bij palikuši bez mājām, ir atraduši iepriecinājumu un garīgu sabiedrību caur Kristīgo Zinātni, kura pierāda, ka nekas nevar šķirt Prāta idejas, un ka ikviena garīga individuālitāte ir pilnīga Tēvā, tai nekam netrūkstot.

Īsi pirms krusta sišanas Jēzus runāja par to, ka viņš nebūs viens. Viņš sacīja (Jāņa 16:32): "Redzi, tas laiks nāk un jau ir nācis, ka jūs izklidisiet, ikviens uz savu vietu, un mani pametīsiet vienu pašu. Un es neesmu viens, jo tas Tēvs ir ar mani." Šo vienību ar Dievu viņš pierādīja ar savu lielo uzvaru pār "pēdējo ienaidnieku", lai mācītu mums, cik lietderīgi ir pastāvīgi raudzīties uz mūsu debesu Tēvu, dievišķīgo Mīlestību.

Informāciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstiņu pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Silence Shines

Sometimes in conversation
Two meeting minds strike spark
And bright upon the dark
Of each one's isolation
Incandescent phrases glow:
"Have you thought that too?"—"How well
You say it!"—"I must tell
You something—" —"Yes, I know—"

Now you and I sit quiet.
And yet the silence shines.
The colors and the lines
Of the room are burnished by it.
Swift as intuition,
Implicit on the air
Between us, brightly flare
The words of recognition.

The flame burns clear and tall;
We need not speak at all.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Our Heavenly Father

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS CHILDREN depend upon their parents for supply, for protection, for comfort, and for compassionate understanding in times of seeming defeat, so adults feel the need of turning to something beyond themselves for support, inspiration, and help, when harassed by untoward circumstances.

Jesus constantly turned to his heavenly Father for guidance, for strength, for light, for wisdom and courage, and for supply. In fact, Christ Jesus, always claiming God as his Father, from whom he said he could never be separated, clung to his heavenly parentage, and proved it true in his mission among men. He often spoke of "my Father" and "your Father," and he taught his disciples to pray (Matthew 6:9), "Our Father which art in heaven."

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, teaches, as does the Bible, that man is created by God, sustained by God; in fact, that he is the son of God. This sonship was often referred to by Christ Jesus, as when he spoke of his oneness with the Father.

Christian Science explains the fatherhood of God, and teaches that our true spiritual selfhood is always with the Father, thus making clear Jesus' statement (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one."

"To material sense, Jesus first appeared as a helpless human babe," Mrs. Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 61), "but to immortal and spiritual vision he was one with the Father, even the eternal idea of God, that was—and is—neither young nor old, neither dead nor risen." It is this conscious union with the Father which we must demonstrate if we are to experience security, safety, and abundance. Jesus expected us to walk in his footsteps—to maintain our unity with our heavenly Father, to possess that spiritual understanding which he had of the source of his being.

The real, spiritual man is God's idea, or son. He is the complete representation of Mind, joyous, active, alert, never lapsing into materiality, stupidity, dreaminess, or inaction. What does this sonship with the heavenly Father include? The son is the heir, the inheritor of all that the Father has. When we accept this fact we shall no longer believe we must wait to see the Father in some heavenly uncertain hereafter. We know that He is with us now, even as He was with Moses, when He said (Exodus 33:14), "My presence shall go with thee."

Jesus referred to God as "my Father which is in heaven." On one occasion he said (Matthew 18:10), "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven." To behold the Father's face is to know that God is incorporeal Love, Life, Truth, Spirit, Mind, and to let the light of Truth shine forth in our lives, reflecting and expressing divine intelligence.

Sooner or later each one must relinquish human supports, and learn to depend upon his heavenly Father. Regardless of how much human parents may desire to work out problems for their offspring, there comes a time when each individual is forced to turn unreservedly to his heavenly Father. Then he learns to look to God as the source of supply, and to turn from human dependence on business cycles, on special seasons, or on certain persons as a means of support. The Master said that the Father knows what things we have need of before we ask Him.

A young woman out of work, with only a few dollars for immediate expenses, was refused help from her nearest relatives. Then, as a last resort, she turned unreservedly to God, seeking to learn more about her heavenly Father, His omnipresence, His ever-availability, His constant wisdom and grace. Two hours thereafter she was offered a position in the firm where she had been told, on the same day, that there was no work.

Knowledge of our heavenly Father eliminates loneliness. People who have been forced to spend weeks and months away from home, or those who have been temporarily left homeless, have found comfort and spiritual companionship through Christian Science, which proves that nothing can separate the ideas of Mind, and that each spiritual individuality is complete in the Father, lacking nothing.

Shortly before the crucifixion, Jesus spoke of how he would not be alone. He said (John 16:32), "Behold, the hour cometh, yea, is now come, that ye shall be scattered, every man to his own, and shall leave me alone: and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me." This unity with God he demonstrated in his great victory over "the last enemy," in order to teach us the practicability of looking constantly to our heavenly Father, divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Manuscript

Slowly
The long scroll of summer
Discloses its ancient and beautiful chapter,
And with soft little star-notes
Crickets punctuate the long parables
Of the sea.

DOLORES CARNS

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 24-25 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1937

11 Maine Towns Disband to Cut Excessive Cost

Town Government Felt Impractical for Small Communities

7 Now Plantations

Four Others Are Absorbed in State and County Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Aug. 27—Eleven Maine towns have disorganized in western and northern sections of the state, feeling that town government is no longer practical for small villages because of excessive cost.

In the past two years four of the towns have passed completely out of the picture and their normal functions have been absorbed by the county and state, to the benefit of the townspeople. The remaining seven have been re-established on a plantation type of government. By this means the cost of government has been substantially reduced for the latter system provides that the state shall pay the total cost of relief while remaining functions of government are carried on by the town on a simplified scale.

This return of smaller towns, averaging under 100 in total population, to a more economical form of government has occurred in areas where farm abandonment has been heavy and the population reduced. Critical conditions had developed before 1930. The depression accentuated the crisis forcing towns to take drastic action, according to O J. Scoville, land specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who has made a study of conditions in Maine.

"Trouble Area Belt"

The 11 towns which have disorganized or reorganized, Mr. Scoville explains, are in "a trouble area belt," an extensive strip of land difficult to define clearly. Roughly, it stretches in a northeasterly direction from the western to the northern border of Maine, bordering dense woodlands on one side and culture farm country on the other. In this marginal belt are 130 towns, all confronted to varying degrees by problems identical to which beset the 11 towns.

These communities which generally are composed of a "four corners" and scattered farms, depend upon products of both forest and field for a livelihood, but because of their marginal location the yield, or margin of profit, has seldom been abundant. Because conditions are generally critical in this "trouble area belt" Mr. Scoville says that several other towns will be compelled to take steps to disorganize as the 11 have done already.

Until the present decade the villages were able to operate, Mr. Scoville states, despite rising costs of government.

Roads, Relief and Schools

Main items in cost of government for these villages are roads, relief and schools. But the per capita cost of government is greater in small communities than in larger towns. Taking education as an example, Mr. Scoville points out that in schools of five or six pupils, the cost per pupil is $232 in Maine; in schools of six to 10 pupils, the cost is $176; in schools of 11 to 16 students the cost is $109 per pupil; in schools of over 20 pupils, $61 per student.

Home Grown and Fresh Picked

By a Staff Photographer

Exhibitors and Exhibits at Horticultural Hall

Upper—Sandlee Newland, Student at Jamaica Plain High School
Lower—Vegetables From Boys' and Girls' Gardens

Marblehead Races Delayed by Calm And Fog Blanket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 27—Heavy fog and lack of wind delayed the start of the next to last race this morning in the national junior championship series for the Sears Bowl being held off this port.

As the last day's sailing opened, Pequot's crew of Capt. Charlie Stetson, Robert Gordon and William Watkins seems certain to take the Sears Bowl to Connecticut shores.

Chalking up two thirds while their chief rivals withdrew in one race and finished last in the other race put Pequot into a seven and one fourth point lead yesterday, while Richmond dropped well out of the picture practically ten points astern of the leaders.

Vineyard Haven's Arthur Besse moved into second position in the standing with two fourths, yesterday. The Lake Michigan crew representing Spring Lake won the morning race to step into second place, but the Vineyards passed the fresh water sailors when the latter dropped to next to last in the standing.

Squantum did a little juggling before yesterday's races with its crew, Russ Dougherty replacing

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Vegetable Family Dresses Up For Children's Show

All the members of the Vegetable Family put on their best bibs and tuckers today at Horticultural Hall. They were on dress parade for the austere judgment of a score of boys and girls from the schools of Boston who were among those who planted the seeds, tended the soil and nurtured the plants to the harvest for this annual exhibition.

Potatoes, scrubbed until they shone, were flanked by plates of glossy, firm tomatoes, opened ears of sweet corn, shiny green peppers and dull purple kohlrabi with tops sniped. Near by were plates of fleshy pods of lima beans, speckled shell beans, spotless wax beans and green beans. The cucumbers looked cool in their green and white, and squash and pumpkins gave a touch of fall by their characteristic color. Cabbage, beets, carrots, okra, spinach, broccoli, endive, eggplant, turnips, parsnips and onions were also on display.

These plates and tables of vegetables were the product of home and school gardens, along with flowers of the season and an interesting table of wild flowers and weeds.

The vivid colors of the asters, marigolds, zinnias and dahlias made a brave display against the pastel

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Drip of Rain on Floor Damps Codman Hill Quiz

In Boston Today

City Hall Leak Delays Fin Com

BULLETIN

William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Construction Company, whose jail term expires next Tuesday, will be heard on his own request at 2 p. m. that day by the Boston Finance Commission, it was learned this afternoon.

The Commission hopes to end the Codman Hill hearing Wednesday.

Rain dripping from three leaks in the roof of City Hall into the council chamber delayed resumption of the Codman Hill Construction Company hearing this morning.

When the Finance Commission assembled there was an annoying drip-drip-drip striking two desks, and a third rhythmic patter spreading a pool not six feet from where Mayor Mansfield has been conducting his examination of witnesses.

The commissioners were equal to the emergency.

A janitor was summoned. He surveyed the scene, departed, later returned with three buckets. Two buckets caught the drip which had been peppering the desks and the third bucket saved the floor, and, inferentially, the ceiling of the room below, occupied by the City Planning Board.

This done, the hearing opened with Armand W. Benoit of the Charles T. Main Company continuing on the stand. His testimony, given under cross-examination by Finance Commission Counsel George R. Farnum and redirect by Mayor Mansfield, brought a restate-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

C.I.O. Plans State Council

Unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization in Massachusetts moved today to combat the warfare declared on them at the recent convention of the State Federation of Labor.

A committee of 11 State C. I. O. leaders was set up to draft plans for a State convention of C. I. O. unions to meet next autumn and for the establishment of a State industrial union council and additional local councils. The State industrial council will serve C. I. O. union members as the State Federation of Labor serves A. F. of L. union members.

Appointment of the committee presaged continuing rivalry in industrial affairs of the State between the followers of John L. Lewis and those of William Green.

The group is to meet next Thursday at the Hotel Bradford in Boston under the chairmanship of Michael F. Widman Jr., New England regional director of the C. I. O.

Heavy Fog Lifts, Ends Port Tie-Up

The heavy fog that hung over Boston harbor early this morning, halting ships and keeping all planes grounded at the East Boston Airport, lifted at mid-morning to permit transportation to run along at a normal speed. All incoming boats were docked before noon.

Railroads Lose N. Y. Port Appeal

Railroads serving the port of New York, which have long provided storage warehouse facilities to shippers at less than cost, but which were ordered to cease such practices by the Inter-state Commerce Commission last year, have lost their appeal to the courts, it was announced today by the Boston Port Authority.

The court to which appeal was taken has just handed down a decision upholding the order of the I. C. C. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the port authority, is jubilant over the prospects for substantial increase of commerce in Boston, as a result of the New York decision.

Foley Enters Mayoral Race

District Attorney William J. Foley of Suffolk County today formally entered the race for Mayor of Boston by applying for nomination papers at City Hall. The papers will be issued to all candidates next Tuesday.

In placing his hat in the ample political ring, Mr. Foley promised that he would give, during the campaign, a "full and frank discussion of the records of the respective candidates and of present political conditions, secretive alliances, furtive agreements and decoy candidates."

Mr. Foley's candidacy had been expected virtually since his defeat by a narrow margin in the race for the same office four years ago. At that time, he came in third among a large group of entrants. He has been prosecutor of Suffolk County for 10 years and at one time served on the Governor's executive council.

Shortly after Mr. Foley appeared at the elections bureau, Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., a member of City Council for many years, arrived and filed his application to enter the multiple race. He is a Republican and Mr. Foley is a Democrat.

Motor Mishap Claim 'Paraded'

Here is a story about an East Bostonian of Italian descent who became irked at a certain make of motor car sold on Commonwealth Avenue.

He claimed he bought it, drove it only three days when the steering apparatus jammed, crashing him into a pole.

His requests for a new car sans cost were allegedly denied, so he hit upon an idea of making his demands more vividly felt.

Homeward bound workers last night observed that on a large red truck that drove up and down motor row was mounted the battered sedan. Big signs described the alleged circumstances, and the owner himself rode beside the truck driver, cheerfully willing to tell about it in person to all who came within shouting distance.

The motor dealer today was seeking an injunction to halt the parade.

Balloons Seek Weather News

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Louvan E. Wood With Stratosphere Balloon Equipped With Radio Device to Record Climatic Conditions

Roland Feiber, Cambridge, Mass., Instrument Maker, With One of the Radio Meteorographs for the United States Weather Bureau

Weather Reports By Radio From 10 Miles Up on Way

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bluebooks for stratosphere "tourists" can incorporate daily reports of prevailing weather conditions up to 50,000 feet beginning Monday next. On that day weather men in Fairbanks, Alaska, Boston, Washington and Burbank, Calif., will send aloft balloon-carried radio-meteorographs, instruments which as they climb send back to a receiving station a continuous radio signal from which can be interpreted the temperature, humidity and barometric pressure. These are the data from which weather prognostications are made.

"Sending up these instruments by balloon," says Dr. Karl O. Lange, Harvard meteorologist who pioneered in their development, "makes it unnecessary to send up the usual type of instruments by plane."

Radio meteorographs are much cheaper and faster than plane flights too. Instead of waking fliers at four a. m. to make dawn flights up to 20,000 or 25,000 feet, and then wait for them to land and send the information gathered back to headquarters where it can be interpreted, the new instruments render constant reports of stratosphere weather conditions as well as temperature, humidity and pressure all the way up. There is no wait for the landing and the cost is considerably less.

For many years, scientists have been waiting for just such an instrument as the radio meteorograph. In the early days, thermometers, etc., dangling from large kites were much in order. They proved satisfactory for a time but as weather forecasting advanced the kite gradually went out of use in favor of plane flights.

The "meteorograph" is a small contraption weighing about a pound. It contains a thermometer, barometer and hygrometer attached to a battery operated radio transmitting set. The transmitter is merely a coil of wire, a radio tube and two small dry-cell batteries. It has a radius of 50 miles, giving out a steady hum to ground stations tuned in.

The "heart" of the instrument is a watch-driven cylinder of insulated material which makes a complete rotation every 30 seconds. It holds a three-turn brass spiral which with each revolution comes in contact with temperature, pressure and humidity indicators. The radio signal from electrical circuits closed as the spiral contacts the indicators, is sent out over a five meter wave length.

These signals are time signals which must be translated back to humidity, pressure and temperature readings.

This is likewise accomplished automatically, by a chronograph which inscribes its records on paper. The instruments being used in the Boston area are being made by Roland D. Feiber, Cambridge instrument maker who worked with Dr. Lange in the early days of the radio-meteorograph. Upon his shoulders will fall the responsibility of manufacturing one instrument a day, calibrating each one so that its individual idiosyncracies are known to the weather bureau.

For data on the stratosphere which begins about seven miles up, the new machine is without equal. The possible uses of such information is tremendous, and in the immediate future commercial airlines will use it for charting air routes, so as to avoid storm areas and potential storm areas as much as possible.

Amoskeag Votes 125 P. C. Dividend; Big Space Rented

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 27 (AP)—The cloud of depression which blackened Manchester's industrial sky with the closing of the Amoskeag mills two years ago was rent today by the rays of better times—a 125 per cent dividend.

The latest achievement in efforts toward rehabilitation was the announcement of directors of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., which acquired the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company last October for $5,000,000, that the dividend had been voted to its stockholders. Of the total, $25 a share will be paid in cash and the remaining 100 per cent in five-year notes, bearing 6 per cent interest.

Court Ordered Liquidation

Two years ago, Manchester was in the doldrums as the Amoskeag mills, largest cotton textile unit in the United States—employing 12,000 persons—closed their gates.

An investigating committee appointed by the Governor, H. Styles Bridges, reported liquidation might be necessary and recommended a sacrifice by bondholders that the mills might reopen.

Throughout the following winter reorganization plans were suggested and withdrawn. In July of last year, Arthur Black, master, reported to Federal Judge George C. Sweeney that the mills should be liquidated.

The court subsequently ordered liquidation and appointed Frederick C. Dumaine, treasurer of the company, and J. P. Carney, trustee.

Many on Relief Rolls

Meanwhile, relief officials in Manchester reported about half of the relief recipients in this city were former Amoskeag workers.

Last fall, however, the Amoskeag Industries, Inc., started working and began selling space in the huge idle plant.

Today it reported the success of the first year's operations gave assurance that the company would be able to carry out its original plan of holding the mills and machinery for manufacturing purposes in Manchester until the available space is fully occupied and pay rolls reach or exceed the pay rolls of the old manufacturing company.

Coat of Armor Halts Boston Pier Borers

Casings Filled With Sand Put Around Piles Damaged by Insects

Raises Mud Line

$2,000,000 Spent at Army Base and Commonwealth Pier on Repair Work

Boston harbor is donning a coat of armor in the war on marine borers!

Wooden pilings which support a majority of the piers and ocean terminals of Boston are being honeycombed by marine insects known in technical languages as the Teredo, the Limneria and the Chelura. Nearly $2,000,000 has been spent already at the Army Base and at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, in efforts to repair the damage already caused and halt further inroads.

With millions of dollars worth of damage caused within the past few months to wooden piles that support wharves, docks, trestles and other structures on Atlantic and Pacific coastal waters, particularly in northern areas, property owners are trying various experiments to combat the action of the borers.

In New England the situation has become so serious that a special committee on marine piling investigation has been organized, sponsored by industries, public utilities, states and cities.

Years Spent on Research

Experiments show that creosoted pilings are immune from attack and that pilings below the mud line are free from the borers. But the cost of replacing thousands of pilings with new ones that are creosoted is a serious burden to the property owners and the alternative of bringing the mud line as high as the tide rises—as was done at the Army Base by surrounding the terminal with metal and filling in with sand—is of more or less prohibitive cost for the average private owners.

Following several years of study and experiment, a coat of armor that would do credit to King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table finally has been designed and developed at half the cost for each piece of piling compared with the expense of replacing it with a new creosoted one. Pilings at several points in Boston harbor are being equipped with this metal shield, invented by John Upton of Wayland.

Sand Raises Mud Line

Because borers cannot survive in mud, an oversize circular casing completely encases the piling leaving a space in which sand is used to fill in around the wood. Thus in effect the mud line is raised to a point six inches above high tide. The tests now being conducted in Boston harbor are expected to result in thousands of these suits of armor being used at this port alone.

Dr. W. F. Clapp, consulting biologist of the New England Committee, examined microscopically sample chips taken from a pile that had been heavily infested with borers prior to donning a suit of armor for three months. The examination, made at conclusion of the test at the biologist's laboratory at Duxbury, disclosed "no form of living marine organism," according to his official report to Stoddard Sampson Company, representing Mr. Upton.

The New England Committee on Marine Piling Investigation, headed by A. H. Morrill, chief engineer of the Boston & Maine Railroad as chairman, consists also of G. F. Hand, general assistant engineer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; F. L. Selew, district waterways engineer of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, and Dr. Clapp. It is sponsored by the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, the Boston & Maine, the Maine Central Railroad, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Portland (Maine) Terminal, the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, the highway departments of New Hampshire and Maine, the City of Boston Sanitary Division and the United Fruit Company.

G. O. P. Told to Turn Liberal in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27—Preparing for a campaign thruogh the State next year, several hundred Rhode Island Young Republicans met at Rocky Point this week for their annual outing and discussion of policies.

Principal goal of the party in this State, leaders agreed, is to win back control of the Legislature and the State House, which have been in Democratic hands since 1932.

J. Kenneth Bradley of Westport, Conn., chairman of the Young Republicans' National Federation, called on the young members of the G. O. P. to adopt progressive policies in keeping with modern times. Peirce J. Bererton, Republican state chairman, and Mrs. Paul FitzSimons of Newport, former national Republican committeewoman, also addressed the session.

Young Republicans in Pawtucket moved into action this week with a campaign to combat "crime and vice conditions" in that city. T. Kenneth Wright, Republican chairman in Pawtucket, announced that he had been unable to get the assistance of Attorney General John P. Hartigan to conduct a state investigation into affairs in Pawtucket. He revealed that the board of directors of the Young G. O. P. had agreed to conduct its own investigations and make a report. A committee has been named.

Two weeks ago the Pawtucket Young Republican Club gave to Mr. Hartigan the names of seven establishments where, they charged, illegal betting was being conducted. The club charges that its complaint brought no action from the Attorney General's office.

The youthful investigators intend to make their findings known first to city officials. Then if no satisfactory action is taken, they plan to make the findings public and call again on the Attorney General to act. One of the investigation committee's duties, Mr. Wright explained, will be to find out the "ultimate end of the monies derived as profits from illicit traffic."

Pawtucket has been controlled by a Democratic administration for five years. Mayor Thomas P. McCoy repeatedly has been accused by his political opponents of operating his administration as a dictatorship.

Newport's Modernization

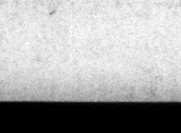
A 10-year master plan for the development of Newport, one of Rhode Island's proudest communities, has been drawn up and submitted by the city planning committee of the Newport Chamber of Commerce. It calls for new entrances to the city,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

The Week in Rhode Island

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather, probably with intermittent showers this afternoon and tonight; Saturday probably fair and slightly warmer; gentle to moderate variable and westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, probably preceded by showers on the coast tonight; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire—Partly cloudy preceded by showers in the south portion tonight, Saturday fair, rising temperature in the south portion.

Vermont—Partly cloudy, probably preceded by showers in the extreme south portion tonight, Saturday fair, rising temperature in the south portion.

Massachusetts—Cloudy with showers tonight, Saturday fair, rising temperature in the north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers this afternoon and possibly tonight; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight, becoming moderate west and northwest on Saturday over the north portion and moderate southwest winds shifting to west late tonight or Saturday over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast with showers tonight; partly cloudy on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	76	Minneapolis	74	92
Bermuda	82	90	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	68	80	New York	74	78
Denver	66	92	Norfolk	74	88
Helena	62	92	Philadelphia	72	82
Jacksonville	78	94	St. Louis	76	94
Los Angeles	64	86	San Francisco	56	64
Miami	78	88	Washington	70	84

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 27.
B—Maximum Aug. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:52 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Saturday, 4:25 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:36 p. m.

George Lott on Tennis

George M. Lott Jr., former member of the American Davis Cup team, who won the British doubles at Wimbledon and the United States doubles here in Boston several times with different partners, has written two commentative tennis articles exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor.

In 1934 Lott turned to professional tennis. He is rated the greatest doubles strategist in the United States. He last won the United States doubles title in 1933 and 1934 with Lester Stoefen as partner. He previously won the title with Johnny Doeg (1929 and 1930) and John Hennessey (1928). In 1931 he reached the final for the United States singles championship going down to Ellsworth Vines in a dramatic struggle, 7—9, 6—3, 9—7, 7—5.

His other achievements include three national mixed doubles titles, twice with Kenneth Nuthall of England and once with Helen Jacobs; national junior and doubles singles in 1923 and 1924; and a member of the 1929, 1930 and 1934 Davis Cup teams, winning the 1934 doubles match with Stoefen.

The articles will appear on Sports Page Tomorrow and Monday

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Oh, Doctor," featuring Edward Everett Horton. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Wee Willie Winkie," starring Shirley Temple. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Boston—

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in "Way Out West." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:38, 10:10. Also "The Man Who Cried Wolf," featuring Lewis Stone. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:27, 8:59.

Metropolitan—
Kay Francis in "Confession." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: "Snap Into It," revue featuring the Samuels Brothers and Harriet Hayes.

Keith Memorial—
"Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen, Henry Armetta. 11:21 a. m., 2:03, 4:45, 7:27, 10. Also "Hot Water," with the Jones family. 10:09 a. m., 12:51, 3:33, 6:15, 8:57.

Uptown—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:36, 8.

Tremont—
"Bulldog Drummond," with Loretta Young and Ronald Colman. 10:40 a. m., 1:51, 5:02, 8:13. Also "What Every Woman Knows," with Helen Hayes and Brian Aherne. 9:10 a. m., 12:14, 3:27, 6:32, 9:49, 11:19.

Radio Programs
Page 10

South Station Theater—
Travel to Manila, "Animal Life of the Sands," "Night in Manhattan," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Easy Living," with Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Between Two Women," with Virginia Bruce, Franchot Tone and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Richard Tauber in "Heart's Desire," a musical romance of Vienna in English. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 10. March of Time, 1, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 9:40.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Colonial—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Jack Benny and Martha Raye in "Artists and Models." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "She's No Lady," with Ann Dvorak and John Trent. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Modern—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Public Wedding," with Jane Wyman. 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Music

WPA Concert—
Boston Concert Orchestra, William Doian conducting. 5162 Washington Street, Roslindale. 8.

Adult Recreation Project—
Southland Singers under the direction of Lycurgus. Adult Recreation Center, 10 Eden Street, Charlestown. 8.

Tomorrow

Field and Forest Club
Trip to North Weymouth. Meet at South Station for train to Quincy; bus to Weymouth. 1:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Goya's Prints By Miss Elliott. 11.

Square-Riggers in Race to Bermuda Drift Out of Port to Anchor in Fog

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27 (AP)—Delayed in taking their departures by vagaries of wind and weather such as baffled their wind-driven predecessors, two square-rigged sailing yachts scanned the horizon today for a fair wind to blow them on their way to Bermuda.

The ships, Seven Seas, owned by William Gubelmann, and the Joseph Conrad, owned by H. Huntington Hartford, set sail yesterday noon from this port on a race that brought back memories of clipper ship days. But southerly airs, so faint as barely to give the yachts steerage, disappeared as they drifted out past Brenton's Reef.

At dusk a southeast shift of the breeze brought in fog so dense that the captains dared not navigate against the head wind so near Newport's reef-lined coast, and both ships came to anchor within sound of the fog whistle on Brenton Reef Lightship.

The 600-mile race, which the two old-time ships hoped to begin in earnest today, was planned to duplicate so far as possible conditions at sea in the days before steam. The yachts lifted anchors and set sails entirely by man-power, as thousands of spectators lined the waterfront to see the craft get under way. The Conrad was first to drift out beyond Fort Adams at the harbor mouth, thereby winning a prize offered by the Ida Lewis yacht club.

Both vessels are former training ships. The Seven Seas, under the name of Abraham Rydeberg, trained hundreds of Swedish cadets, among them her professional sailing master, Capt. Hans C. Milton.

The Joseph Conrad was given her present name when she was owned by Alan Villiers, Australian author and grain ship sailor, who took her around the world. Previously she was the George Stagge, owned by the Danish Government. Her master is Capt. Alexis Troonin, a former officer in the Tsar's navy.

The Seven seas, much the larger ship, must give the Conrad a considerable time allowance. Mathematicians of the New York Yacht club were at work on the handicap problem today, and will cable their figures to Bermuda in advance of the ship's arrival.

Bobby Breen in Film Musical

Bobby Breen, the juvenile John McCormack of radio and movies, goes to a boys' camp in "Make a Wish" and takes a whole troupe of choristers with him. They and he sing as they march to a camp site that is supposed to be in Maine but that suggests California. They join in harmony round the campfire. They put on their own musical show. And so that there may be no lack of melodies Bobby makes the acquaintance of a composer sojourning for the summer in the vicinity.

It is round the composer that most of the story turns. According to an odd but persistent movie notion, a Broadway producer is beseeching him to write a new operetta. Bobby, or rather Bobby's widowed mother, provides him with the inspiration he needs. He dashes off the first two acts—apparently with a pencil clenched between his teeth. But there is a rival for the lady's hand, who turns up before the third act is despatched to the producer.

There is no need to go into all the details before the masterpiece finally reaches the stage. The youngsters are more important than the plot. Audiences—to judge by the one which attended the opening at the Keith Memorial — like Master Bobby's singing. They find the boys who surround him an entertaining lot. One little fellow, Billy Lee, is particularly attractive.

Basil Rathbone (the composer), Marion Claire (Bobby's mother), Ralph Forbes (the other suitor) and Henry Armetta, Leon Errol and Donald Meek (who try to supply the missing third act of the operetta) do what they can to supply an adult background. But at best they play second fiddle to Master Breen and his companions.

For second film there is another in the series of adventures of the Jones family, descriptively entitled "Hot Water."

'Confession'

Kay Francis is generally an attractive actress and Basil Rathbone is an able actor. But neither of them has fared well in "Confession," the new film that brings them to the Metropolitan.

Essentially it is a combination of courtroom melodrama and the "Madelon Claudet" sort of thing that takes a character through a long series of vicissitudes. Helen Hayes tried that type of picture once on the screen with more credit to her acting ability than to the dexterity of the authors of the story.

Here much of the yarn is told in the form of a flashback. It sets Miss Francis forth as an opera singer who married happily and had a charming child. An unscrupulous composer broke up her home. The child was given into the custody of its father. She herself wandered from town to town singing in cheap cafés. Years later, when she saw her daughter in the company of the composer who had wronged her, she shot him down to protect the child.

Mr. Rathbone has the uncomfortable part of the composer, and Jane Bryan is the ingénue daughter. Joe May directed.

One or two of the incidents seem to antedate the Hays-Breen era of strict movie morality. Much of the technique could be traced back to a still earlier period. It might all be charged off as an unfortunate mistake.

'She's No Lady'

"Artists and Models," seen previously downtown, is the substantial and amusing half of the bill at the Paramount and Fenway; "She's No Lady," which is a new film, is the filler.

The latter tells a slender yarn about a jewel robbery, or what is presumed to be a robbery. For three quarters of its length, the picture bears the appearance of crook melodrama, with rival thieves, each trying to outwit the other. The situation becomes increasingly complicated as first one and then the other gains an advantage. Then the emphasis is shifted and the pseudo-lawbreakers are transformed into insurance company detectives successfully seeking to unmask a fraud. Strange indeed are the ways of the law in the movies.

Ann Dvorak is one of the masqueraders; John Treat, the other. Neither has much opportunity for finesse in acting. Guinn Williams stumbles through the story as a dull-witted three-gun ruffian. Harry Beresford has a modest part as a timorous malefactor, whose subterfuges are as apparent to his accomplices as they are to the audience.

Fortunately, "Artists and Models" is entertaining enough to make amends for its companion on the program. E. F. M.

Food Prices Up for Week End

Prices are going up in the Faneuil Hall market.

Eggs and butter have advanced, vegetables are reported mounting towards new peaks because of drought-burned fields, poultry and fish are holding to their prevailing high levels while pork and lamb dealers try valiantly to push towards lower figures with a few cents drop per pound since the past weekend.

Generally speaking, the coming week-end shopper will have to use all the ingenuity of the expert to economize in the food markets. But for the house holder of means, there are plenty of new delicacies in the market, including the first real supply of smelts from down Weymouth way, muskmelons from New Hampshire, cantaloupes from Colorado, cranberries from Canada, and a large supply of southern scallops.

Scallops, by the way, are selling by the pound this season instead of by the quart. Smelts are going for 40 cents a pound.

For the householder who makes jellies, there are crabapples in the market for the first time selling at two pounds for 15 cents. Maine potatoes were never better in quality at 25 to 35 cents a peck. Eggs range from 60 cents a dozen for the best to 28 cents for the smallest ones, a good investment.

The market has reached out to Poland for a novelty . . . tinned partridge, each tin containing one whole partridge cooked and ready to serve. All for 95 cents.

Last month's heat hit the lettuce fields, leaving the market devoid of native supplies. Heads shipped from New York are sold from 8 to 10 cents with the iceberg variety up to 12 and 15 cents. Butter pushed up from 42 to 45 cents this week for the best. Beef remains at a standstill, considerably higher in price than usual. Native turkeys are coming in daily for something like 50 cents a pound.

Franconia Notch Train To Cost $191,000

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27 (AP)—The bid of the American Steel and Wire Company for construction of an aerial tramway on Franconia Notch at a cost of $191,000 has been approved by the tramway commission, and a survey crew for the company today began checking survey lines. Work was expected to start Monday.

Law Club Opens Sept. 9

The Parliamentary Law Club of Boston will have its first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. Paul Burrage, Derby Lane, Weston, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 2 p. m. The meeting will be preceded by a card and garden party.

Manchester Yacht Club Likes to Race

Top—Manchester 15-Footers Grouped at Start of Race
Bottom—The Manchester Yacht Club

By a Staff Photographer
Manchester 15-Footer

Manchester Club Offers Haven For Sea Tossed Boats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER - BY - THE - SEA, Mass., Aug. 27—Manchester Yacht Club, snuggled comfortably in its little cove off Salem Bay, teems with activity over the long week-ends as its racing enthusiasts set sail for the regular week-end races of the club. A contrasting picture is seen during the week, for its members are away and quiet and peace prevail for those members remaining.

This is the weekly picture that is painted during the summer months, while the boats are in the water and there's racing to be done.

For the yachtsman seeking shelter from the rolling curves that wet both weather and lee rails in the storms that sweep into Salem Bay and Marblehead Harbor at times, Manchester's nest is a welcome relief.

"That's House Island off the port bow, and Baker's on the starboard," they say, "and Little Ram and Big Ram and Misery,"—all fortresses for Manchester's petite quay. It's a sword and sheath arrangement, the two well-protected shorelines, sheath-like in covering over their precious yachts that fit sword-like into the peninsular-like basin.

The Manchester Yacht Club was organized in 1892 when a group of yachtsmen, along the North Shore line at Manchester and Essex County, felt that Marblehead's yacht clubs were too long a jaunt from their homes.

Incorporated in 1895

The organization was incorporated by the state on June 27, 1895, just three years later, and the Manchester Yacht Club joined the long list of growing clubs that now adorn the barnacled panels of Father Neptune's Hall of Fame.

Around 1900 there was little racing being held around these waters, in fact the first real competitive brushes were not in evidence until the advance of the Sonders, the deep-keel class that has started most yachting organizations along the road of racing. This type of boat was spread all over the North Shore and interclub races were the order of the day on many occasions.

One of the most famous, locally, of Manchester's classes is the Manchester 18-footers, around 31-feet overall, that now race for the famous Quincy Challenge Trophy. Outfitted with cabins and deep keels, and masts raked aft, these boats are found along both the North and South Shore.

Before the 18-footers, Manchester ordered the 17-footers, a different type racing boat much more higher off the water than the 18-footers which followed them. These, too, had cabins and deep keels, Manchester's deep water facilities providing the keeled yachts with good anchorage.

The 17-footers are now racing at Cohasset and are called the Cohasset-Manchester 17-footers, although the latter club no longer owns any of the class. Today it's the Manchester 15's, which bob at the moorings awaiting the regular week-end races of the club. There are around 38 of the 15's today, scattered around the North Shore.

Many Race at Marblehead

Many of Manchester's members sail in the Marblehead races, with boats such as the M-B's being harbored in the protection of Manchester Harbor and being raced off the Neck.

Caleb Loring Jr. owns one of the M-B's that race at the Neck and this year he represented the Eastern Yacht Club in the Curtis Club finals for the North Shore junior championship series.

There are many in the list of top-notch skippers and skipperettes among the Manchester sailors. They include Roger Hooper, Caleb Loring, Mrs. Elizabeth McKean, Miss Frances Burnett, William Esson and Andrew Marshall. The cross and star burges of the club has flown atop many a champion North Shore racer and will continue in the future at the Manchester organization.

Junior races are held every Tuesday, for the youngest members of the Manchester yachting family. For years Manchester's juniors have made names for themselves racing against much older and experienced skippers. Wednesday night is set aside for the Sunset races, in which all the regular racers participate. Saturday and Sunday races for series trophies and other special cups and prizes are staged.

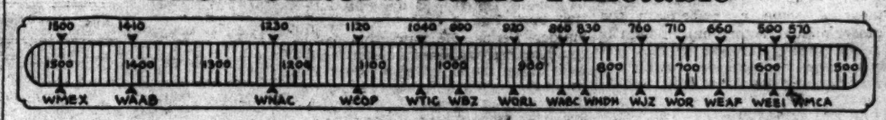
Regular and summer memberships are employed at the Manchester Yacht Club, inasmuch as there are so many of the members at the club who are merely summer residents. This year's executive committee is composed of Everett Morss Jr., commodore; F. Wadsworth Bush, vice-commodore; Mrs. Elizabeth McKean, rear commodore, and Otis Weld Richardson, secretary-treasurer.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	WIXK	9.57mc
6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Hits and Encores	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Ray Block, pianist	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	Fiddler's Fancy	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Morning Carnival	"Poetry Corner"
9:30	Fiddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Variations; music	Morning Carnival	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Dalton Trio; vocal	"Breakfast Club"; news	Variations; music	Morning Carnival	Piano Moods; songs
10:00	Mellow Moments	"Sweethearts of Air"	Chatterers; quartet	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	R. Maxwell, songs	"Raising Your Parents"	"Vass Family"; vocal	"Choir Loft"; organist	"Front Page Drama"
10:30	Let's Pretend	"Raising Your Parents"	Manhatters; orchestra	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Let's Pretend	Bill Krenz' Orchestra	Manhatters; orchestra	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Organ recital	NBC vocal recital	Network program	Variety program; orch.;	Vocal recital
11:15	Organ recital	Minute Men; quartet	Nancy Swanson, songs	soloists	"Uncle Ted"
11:30	Concert Hall; Compensky Trio	Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"The Mystery Chef"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"Melody Men"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	Jack Shannon	News; Noonday Revue;	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News; stocks	soloists; orchestra	violinist; organ	Luncheon music	Italian Radio Review
12:30	George Hall's Orch.	Hessberger's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	George Hall's Orch.	Hessberger's Orchestra	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	The Captivators	"Our Barn"; children's	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Vocal recital	program	Vocalist; organ	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Popular songs	National Farm and	Marimba Melodies	Happy Felton's Orch.	Short story editor
1:45	"Bob and Vera"	Home Hour; Farmers'	Three Girls and Boy	Happy Felton's Orch.	Quakertown Varieties
2:00	National tennis	Union program; Home-	Sports reports; music	Rhythm Orchestra	Quakertown Varieties
2:15	doubles, from	steaders' Orchestra	Sports reports; music	Rhythm Orchestra	Network soloist
2:30	Longwood and na-	Don Fernando's Orch.	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	DiPietro's Orchestra
2:45	tional men's ama-	Cadets; quartet	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	DiPietro's Orchestra
3:00	teur golf from	Whitney Ensemble;	Sports reports; music	Boston Bees - Chicago	Organ concert
3:15	Portland, Ore.	string group	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Studio speaker
3:30	Longwood tennis	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:45	Longwood tennis	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Longwood tennis	Salzburg Festival	Sports reports; music	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:15	Longwood tennis	Salzburg Festival	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Longwood tennis	Salzburg Festival	Sports reports; music	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:45	Longwood tennis	Salzburg Festival	Sports reports; music	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	Longwood tennis	Salzburg Festival	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15	Longwood tennis	Salzburg Festival	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Salon orchestra	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45	The Boston Hour	Little variety show	garten; sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Portland golf	Tennis résumé	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Portland golf	News; "Whither Mu-	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Portland golf	sic?"; talk; orchestra	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Portland golf	Message of Israel;	"El Chico"; Spanish	News Service	String rhythm band
7:15	Portland golf	speaker; organ	revue; orchestra	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30	Portland golf	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
7:45	Portland golf	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	Val Ernie's Orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Portland golf	Home Towners; music	Meredith Willson and	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Melodic Tones"
8:15	Portland golf	Nolx Day, songs; orch.	his orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Travel talk
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.	Address, John D. M.	Linton Wells, talk	"Music of the Stars"	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
8:45	sketch; soloists	Hamilton, Republican	Network program	"Music of the Stars"	Network speaker
9:00	"Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	Network program	"Louisiana Hayride";	"The Only Ones"
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Network program	comedy and music	"The Only Ones"
9:30	"Hollywood Show-	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery";	"Ecstasy"; Frederick	Studio musicale
9:45	case"; musical	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Stark's Orchestra	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade;	Grant Park concert	Golf summary	Mexican orchestra	"Organ Silhouettes"
10:15	vocalists; male	Grant Park concert	NBC Jamboree; Sylvia	Hollywood Whispers	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:30	trio; guest soloist	Grant Park concert	Clark; Bill Thompson;	Grant Park concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Grant Park concert	soloist; orchestra	Grant Park concert	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; music	News Service	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15	Phil Napoleon's Or.	Sport comment	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Aloha Islanders	Willy Bryant's Orch.
11:45	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Aloha Islanders	Willy Bryant's Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of these days the stocking manufacturers may call a halt to all this business of giving fancy names to new (and not so new!) colors in their hosiery. But until they do, the majority of us will run around wondering just what nom-de-plume our pet shade is bearing up under this season. Not that there aren't several new shades each season . . . but there are a lot of the good old standbys that come up under new names every so often. And it's rather bewildering to those who haven't been informed in advance.

So allow us to inform you that when you go looking for a pair of sheer chiffons in that shade of grayish taupe that can be worn with either brown or black, you'll get a lot farther much faster if you simply ask for a color called Nutaupe. And when the salesgirl asks if you wouldn't like a pair of Radiant . . she's not trying to trip you up. She's merely asking if you'd like the fall evening shade. Which, by the way, you may want to wear in the daytime with some of your outfits. The regular, and ever so popular, neutral beige shade goes under the name of Acorn . . Mist is simply taupe that blends in nicely everywhere. . . Lilt brings out a box of beige hosiery that's slightly tinged with copper; but not as much as the summer coppers we ran around in . . . Vivacity is the signal for the real Autumn copper shade, the brownish taupes are called Amber, and a rich light brown is nothing less than Muscatel. As simple as that!

Striking Tweed Coat for Town and Country

We've heard so many comments on the coat featured on the cover of one of the current magazines that we were more than pleased to come up against it, face to face. At Ann Barron's Shop, at 1338 Beacon Street, out in Brookline. (The shop we mentioned last week, that's teeming with smart fashions.) And it's just as good as expected . . . only better because it's there in full length. It's definitely a town and country affair . . . one of those coats that every woman should (and would!) have in her wardrobe . . . if the budget is elastic enough. It is of Kenwood tweed, with strong, brush-stroke stripings, maroon and buff, with the maroon so dominant that you almost forget the buff is there for the moment . . . with the ever-so-new "club collar" (which is as casual as a man's soft-shirt collar). And the Chesterfield concealed closing. Rough enough for the country . . . tailored enough for town. And may we suggest as accessories for a country road, a riding hat, or the Tyrolean felt just brought back from Austria; along with well-polished brogues. For the city, new reptile opera pumps with the+ built-up leather heels, a huge suède pouch bag, matching suède gloves, and the hat which more than startled the midseason showings in Paris . . . that little number in suède, with nothing less than two handles (yes, we're talking about a hat—and we insist that it's to be worn, and not carried!) in the form of trimming. A copy of an Agnès model. A Harold Hodge model that you're likely to find at Chandler's.

❦❦❦

Cherub Pins Designed By Schiaparelli

Perhaps the current vogue for little cherubs (the kind that are usually to be found floating around on a lacy valentine, in company with a couple of lutes; or something) as interior decorating motifs, has something to do with instant popularity of those little cherub pins, designed by Schiaparelli, that we saw at Jordan Marsh's. Anyhow, you're likely to see them most everywhere this winter, on the lapel of a tailleur, the crown of a hat, the wrist of your suitsleeve, or the neck of your dress. For that matter, you'll probably get at least a smile (but an approving one) out of the small that consists of colored cloisonné and cluster of glittering rhinestones. If it's something different that you're looking for, surely here it is!

♣ ♣ ♣

Unerushable Velvet For New Wardrobe

We're glad to note that it's possible to buy a velvet gown this year . . . and still have it of the kind of velvet that's quite unerushable. Because there's nothing quite so discouraging as a velvet gown that shows every mark the first time it's worn. We saw a good example of what something like $14 will buy at Dixon's (right next to Loew's State Theater) recently. In a keen looking number that recommends itself with its utter simplicity. It has pert, short puff sleeves, a high draped neckline that's finished off by means of extra folds of the velvet in a sort of banded effect, a straight slit down the back, and a long, full skirt. Which doesn't make it exactly formal, and still you could feel that way in it if you really wanted to. The entire front of the black velvet belt is a mass of solid rhinestones (and very nice ones, too. So often they aren't unless you pay a much higher price for the gown). But the best part of it is that the velvet is the Sheltonized Marlesa Velvet! Which means that you'll get as much wear out of the dress as you get out of any other garment in your closet; regardless of the type of material. Because it's crush-resistant, even under high degrees of moisture and heat. And even if a mark does show up (though we don't see how one could; we stood there and actually squeezed and pushed our nails into the sleeve, and nary a mark was left!) the manufacturers claim that it'll work itself out in a few hours. And that takes care of that!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

Vegetables

(Continued from Page 9)

coral and more delicate tones of gladioli and the lacy clusters of cosmos. They resembled city folk dressed in their best, while the wild flowers, set apart on their own table, looked as though they were country cousins keeping close to each other because their pale yellows and white could not compare with the brighter dress of their neighbors. They needn't have felt backward: individually they were as radiant as any flowers in haughty vases—Queen Anne's laces, meadow sweet, nightshade with its currant-like berries, horseweed, beggars' tick, bayberry . . .

Prize winners in the several classes of amateur gardeners and 4-H Club members will be announced late this afternoon, the closing day of the show.

"Don't squeeze the tomatoes," cautioned the director of judges as his youthful aides set out on their chore of awarding ratings to the treasures of the garden cornucopia.

Sunday's Features.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.
10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Blaisdell Woodwind Ensemble.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Music Hall string quartet, pianist; vocalist.
1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Shakespeare talk, from London.
1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; readings by David Ross with music.
2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "What I Saw in Loyalist Spain," H. V. Kaltenborn.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key; Tex O'Rourke; Jean Sablon; Francia White; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; symphony orchestra.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Paul LeMay, guest conductor; Henry M. Neely, narrator.
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The World Is Yours"; Smithsonian drama.
6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Tim and Irene," with Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra, in "Fun in Swingtime."
6:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.
7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop; dramatic sketch.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jane Froman; Don Rose; vocal trio; D'Artega's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.
7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Summer Stars: Col. Jay C. Flippen; Francia White; Zeke Manners; piano team; comedy duo; chorus; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra.
7:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Georgie Price and the Passing Show of Radio; soloists; orchestra.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; Allan Jones; Loretta Lee.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Edgar Bergen; Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; W. C. Fields; Nelson Eddy; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Milton Berle; Wendell Hall; artists; Andy Sanella's Orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jimmie Wallington, m. c.; soloists; orch.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Hi, There, Audience"; Ray Perkins; soloists; trio; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Universal Rhythm"; Frank Crumit; Richard Bonelli; Carolyn Urbaneck; orchestra.
9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ernest Gill and his California Concert.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Grant Park concert, Chicago; Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Sunday Night Party; James Melton, master of ceremonies; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; Donald Dickson; Wya Murray; Tom Howard; New Yorkers Chorus.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance"; Harold Stokes Orchestra and soloists.

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Amos 'n' Andy Principals Plan Show Before Spectators

Behind the Microphone

Amos 'n' Andy, who have been rarely heard outside of their own program, will be initial guest stars in the new Lanny Ross-Charles Butterworth series, which will open over the NBC-Red network on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 9:30 p. m., E. D. S. T. Also a studio audience will see them actually do their radio act—something they never allow in their own daily programs.

The new program, which will present star radio personalities as guests brought the blackface team to the mike because of its prominence among stellar performers. Other regular artists in the show will be Florence George, soprano; Don Wilson, master of ceremonies, and Raymond Paige with his orchestra and a chorus.

The blackface team, who incidentally are starting on a new program on Jan. 3, 1938, under the sponsorship of Campbell's Soup Company, round out 11 years of continuous radiocasting. Only once recently did they miss a program, when they went on a hunting trip and were unable to get to a microphone in time. Having once been caught that way, the boys now do their vacationing in Palm Springs, with a microphone always handy.

On March 19, 1929, the pair made their radio debut as Amos 'n' Andy over Station WMAQ, Chicago, the network debut following a year and a half later.

Their network success was almost instantaneous. Soon, there were countless Amos 'n' Andy legends. In 1929, the broadcast time was changed, and that precipitated what has gone down in radio history as the Great Radio Revolt of 1929. Protests poured in by the thousands in telegrams, letters and telephone calls from people who would be unable to listen to their favorites at the new early hour.

Not only the droll adventures of the mythical principals, but their intense "humanness" appealed to millions who sat—and still sit in increasing numbers—by their receiving sets to follow closely each new episode in the life of Amos 'n' Andy.

Charles J. Correll (Andy) does most of the talking. His is also the voice of many incidental characters. "Amos" is also the "Kingfish," "Brother Crawford," "Lightnin'" and other characters who from time to time have their two cents' worth to say. To get the different effects, they change not only their voices, but their positions in front of the microphone.

With the concentration necessary to play convincingly so many different roles, Amos 'n' Andy have a steadfast rule against studio audiences. In fact, they permit only two other people in the studio—the announcer and an engineer.

The Amos 'n' Andy broadcasts usually come from the National Broadcasting Company studios in Chicago or Hollywood, but occasionally they have been heard from Radio City, New York.

* * *

Schumann Concerto

Extracts from music which might have been literally lost to this generation were heard for the first time last night at 10:30 p. m., over WEEI, Boston, in the March of Time news dramatization period. The news period dramatized the incidents around the securing of permission by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, to play Robert Schumann's "lost violin concerto." It will be played publicly for the first time with Mr. Menuhin as soloist on Oct. 6 at the Leipzig Gewandhaus.

It seems that Joseph Joachim, the great violinist and friend of Schumann, held the manuscript of the concerto for decades, stipulating in his will in 1907 that the composition should not be played until a century after Schumann's passing. However, the German publisher, Wilhelm Strecker, recently gained access to the concerto, had it photostated, and sent a copy to Mr. Menuhin. The German State Librarian, Joachim's son, and Schumann's 86-year-old daughter granted permission, and thus it will be heard fully 20 years before the time set by the will.

* * *

Marked on Calendar

A few facts worth noting in coming radiocasting schedules: The Goldbergs, popular Jewish radio serial, will return to the air over the NBC-Red network on Monday, Sept. 13, on a Monday-to-Friday schedule at 12:15 p. m., eastern daylight time . . . John L. Lewis, William Green and Frank Morrison, labor leaders, will be heard in Labor Day speeches over NBC networks; Mr. Lewis at 2:30 p. m., NBC-Blue network; Mr. Green at 4:45 p. m. over the NBC-Blue network; Mr. Morrison at 3:30 p. m., over the NBC-Blue network . . . "Twenty Years Ago—and Today," a dramatic news period marks the entrance of Panchon and Marco, noted theatrical producers, into the radio field . . . news of today will be contrasted with happenings two decades ago . . . Mutual network will radiocast it beginning Monday, Aug. 30, at 8 p. m. . . . Mark Warnow, who introduced such novelties as "swing fugue" and "guess tunes" in his "Blue Velvet Music" periods, Tuesdays, CBS, 8 p. m., will demonstrate the art of the arranger in Aug. 31 program. . . . Peggy Wood, well known actress, will play the lead in George Bernard Shaw's postponed five-play cycle, "Back to Methuselah," on Monday, Sept. 30, at 8:30 p m., over NBC-Blue network. Radio Theater, despite rumors of move from Hollywood, will continue from movie capital and be back on air, Monday, Sept. 13. A. D. H.

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Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

an enlarged yacht basin, new parks and parkways and a rearrangement of certain streets.

S. George Webb, head of the committee that makes the recommendations, has worked for three years on the plan and has co-ordinated it with the recent WPA survey of the community.

No attempt has been made to estimate what the total cost of the improvements would be, but Mr. Webb points out the experience of Westchester county in New York, where vast improvements were put into effect. For every dollar spent in Westchester on improvements, Mr. Webb says, the county got back $16 in increased valuations.

One of the historic communities of New England, Newport also is one of the most fashionable summer resorts on the Atlantic seaboard. Its famous Ten Mile Drive is lined with palatial summer residences.

C. I. O. Pushes Organization

The Committee for Industrial Organization's Rhode Island affiliates mobilized forces this week for what may be a showdown battle with the American Federation of Labor in this state. More than 200 delegates, representing 40 or more C. I. O. affiliates, met in Providence to discuss their problems. A new committee was formed to advise sectional directors and was empowered to call a C. I. O. convention if the A. F. of L. should expel John L. Lewis's organization at the meeting in October.

Joseph Salerno, C. I. O. textile organization chairman for Rhode Island, explained that the new committee would carry on its work for unions that have no national affiliation. Michael F. Widman, New England regional director for C. I. O., was a speaker at the session.

Hotel Strike Ends In New Bedford Pact For 10 Days' Truce

Speedy and effective mediation by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today ended the week-old strike of 100 workers in the New Bedford Hotel at New Bedford.

As a result of a meeting, today, between state mediators, hotel and labor representatives, a 10-day truce was reached during which labor and capital will sit down around a table to attempt a peaceful agreement over working conditions, wages and hours.

The opposing factions will thrash out their troubles together for 10 days. If at the end of this parley no satisfactory decision is reached, both factions agree to submit the whole case to state mediators for a decision to be binding on both sides.

Attending the conference today were Mark A. Duff, president of the Hotel Corporation; John J. Kearney and Thomas J. Durnin, vice-president and special representative, respectively, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Association, and Frank Goodspeed hotel manager.

Tarkington Awarded Sigma Chi Medal

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Aug. 27 (AP)—Booth Tarkington, author and twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize, today held a Sigma Chi medal, presented for the "honor and prestige" he has brought the fraternity.

The presentation was made by Chester W. Cleveland, editor of the Sigma Chi Magazine, who led a delegation of 15 committee members, attending the fraternity's convention in Boston, to Mr. Tarkington's summer home yesterday.

New England Takes Rather Slowly to Pre-Fabricated Houses

Old colonial tradition is too deeply imbedded but there are signs of progress — Marblehead man builds $30,000 house in Needham of the most modern type which was fabricated in the factory and assembled on the site in three weeks.

The Real Estate Week

Architect, Hanson & Walsh, Photographers

This Shows to a Limited Extent the $30,000 Pre-Fabricated House on the Banks of the Charles River in Needham Erected by C. H. W. Foster. It Was Fabricated in the Factory and Assembled on the Site in Three Weeks. Top Shows Lateral View, With Plan in the Center, and a Sectional View Below

Is the pre-fabricated house coming or going?

This question sounding particularly vibrant in New England has become a major issue in many parts of the United States where rising costs of building materials and labor threaten to halt builders in their effort to give the family of moderate means a chance to live in a home of its own.

Outside of New England, the house built in parts at the factory and assembled on the home site in standardized units is beginning to sell for the first time on a solid quality basis in open competition with the conventional wooden type houses, according to Donald Ferris, New England representative for General Housing, Inc. That is because prices on the conventional home have risen faster than the costs of pre-fabrication which employs a minimum of labor.

But so far as New England is concerned, pre-fabrication is making about as much progress as the waves of the Atlantic in breaking through Maine's rock-ribbed coastline. A barrier of similar proportions confronts house pre-fabricators, namely, New England's three centuries of traditional type architecture, as deeply rooted in the affections of "down-easters" as Boston's reverence for its uncommon Common and other history-breathing shrines.

Some Are Natural Pioneers

Hence, the pre-fabricators of homes admit that New England will probably be the last stronghold of conservatism to be tackled on a scale commensurate with advertising programs and sale drives current in other parts of the country. As a result, most of the outstanding examples of factory-built houses in New England are owned and lived in by persons who either make a hobby of home-building or who wish to have some first-hand sales knowledge of what it means to live behind steel-paneled walls, topped by a flat roof.

Greater Boston is today the site of both types. Mr. Ferris lives in a $7000 steel-framed, solid-foundationed structure at Chapel Pines, Marblehead, to learn the weakness and advantages of pre-fabricated homes. On the other hand, C. H. W. Foster, noted yachtsman, is ahead of conservative New England in his ideas of home, as evident in the modernistic, factory-built, slightly under $30,000 dwelling he has just completed in Needham looking out over the Charles River from a hilltop.

Mr. Ferris, by the way, was contractor for the Needham home, the parts of which were shipped from the factory and assembled on the site in three weeks.

One of Largest in New England

Charles G. Loring of Boston was architect for the Foster experiment, which is one of the largest pre-fabricated homes in New England. Exterior walls and framework are of steel. The inner surfaces of steel panels are insulated with two inches of cork bound by an elastic composition blown into the cork by an air gun. Then comes a ½-inch air-space, a traditional insulator, ridged with gypsum wallboard. Foil, with a shiny, reflecting surface that wards off heat and cold, completes one of the best insulation jobs ever tackled by General Housing.

The foundation of the Foster home is of concrete with a four-car garage and workshop built into the basement at the rear. A two-car garage is located on the main floor facing the front drive in the right wing. Also paneled library, office, dining room, pantry, kitchen, laundry and maid's dining room. The second floor contains six bedrooms, two dressing rooms and four bathrooms.

Particularly interesting is the use of angles to break the monotony of "cracker-box exteriors" usually associated with modernistic buildings. The straight lines are broken by swinging the house in a semi-circle, stepping up the roof line and inserting bay windows on the wings in the rear.

No End to Up-to-Date Gadgets

Once a home is started as a "hobby," there is no limit to the modern gadgets that can creep into design and equipment. For instance, the Foster home has a portable telephone which can be carried around like a small radio and plugged in at various vantage points throughout the house. This practical idea was once expensive. But Mr. Loring says the economical way is to arrange conduits for a portable telephone when the house is under construction. The expense is then negligible. He predicted that the home of the near future will be equipped with plugs for telephone as it now is equipped with electric lighting outlets.

To discourage burglars, the Foster home has a master-lighting switch in the main bedroom which turns on every light in the house at one time. No burglar wants to stay in a house illuminated from one end to the other. And the system also serves to notify servants and anyone outside that something is wrong.

At the service end and at the basement garage side of the building, corrugated wire-glass fences let in sunlight while screening the entrances from the view of those in the front drive.

By electrically grounding the steel framework of the house to the water supply, to the sewerage disposal and to the sub-soil water, the builder has practically fool-proofed the building against lightning.

Comes in a Special Class

The question of whether or not a large house of the Foster type could be pre-fabricated on a mass production basis had a ready reply from builder Ferris. He said the parts could be manufactured in standardized units, but that a building of this type was outside the accepted theory of pre-fabrication, namely, low cost construction. The Foster house is a custom-made job, just as the convertible coupe is a custom-built automobile and hence must sell at high prices.

The goal of pre-fabrication is to give to the home buyer a structure of standardized units, produced with a minimum of labor and raised on the home site in a minimum of time. The small home is particularly adapted to mass production. The Foster home is chiefly an example of what pre-fabricators can do if given the capital and told to get busy. It also hints at the interesting possibilities that await architects in the field of fashioned concrete, steel and straight lines.

Music Lightens Count of Voters At Newton, N. H.

NEWTON, N. H., Aug. 27 (AP)—The second session of the congressional committee hearing in quest of Newton's 34 lost ballots in the last election went on today with more rain, more voters and a little music.

The results of the inquiry may have a final bearing on who is congressman from the first New Hampshire district.

Arthur B. Jenk (R) now holds the seat, but Alphonse Roy (D) hopes to unseat him, if the missing ballots can be located.

Yesterday, 54 citizens came forth and testified that they voted. Today the total had grown to 99, with addition testimony for two persons who have deceased and for four absentees.

The line-up at the rail before the committee was not exactly continuous, so Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts, a committee member, mounted the small stage, which abounds in scenic affect, including trees, grass, a stone wall and a mountain view. There he sat at an old four-legged, square baby-grand piano and for the edification and enjoyment of his colleagues and the townsfolk played a few selections.

If the rain keeps up, automobiles will be sent around to all the villagers and they will be transported gratis to the Town Hall and return—to answer the question: "Did you vote last Nov. 3?"

Conant's Secret Is Out —He's Mountain Climber

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, was disclosed yesterday as an amateur Alpinist.

Jules Eichorn, mountain climber, and Francis Farquhar, past president of the California Sierra Club, said they, Dr. Conant, and another man last week scaled 14,254-foot North Palisade Mountain.

Incorporated Cities

Cities were incorporated in Spain, France and England in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Full-Grown Flowers and Buds Afford Rich Vase Arrangement

The New England Garden

In making a good flower arrangement the first step is to analyze the purpose. Where is the arrangement to be used? For what occasion? In what way? Having answered these questions, the arranger will have a general idea of what effect to attempt. The living room, dining room or hall will all need different sorts of arrangements. The formal dinner table should have a larger, more formal arrangement than the ordinary, everyday decoration. By variation in containers and methods of arrangement, the same kind of flowers can be used to achieve widely different effects.

For most flowers from our gardens an arrangement following the lines of growth is probably the most satisfactory. These lines are, in general, up and out from the container. The height of the tallest flower should be one and one half times the height of the container if it is a tall one and one and one half times the breadth if it is a broad one. For the center flowers use those with the strongest, straightest stems and use the weaker, more crooked stems on the outer edge.

To follow out this idea of using the manner of growth of the flower, it is necessary to use flowers in different states of development. The possibility of doing this easily is one great advantage the home gardener has over the arranger who buys from a florist. Florists' flowers are usually all out to the same degree. If we cut the flowers ourselves, however, we may take some fully out, some part way out and some buds.

Tallest in the Center

As a rule, it is best to have the tallest member of an arrangement almost directly over the center of the vase. This then gives the arrangement a central point from which to judge balance. The outer line of a good arrangement is seldom symmetrical but always balanced. To obtain this irregular but balanced effect, high, light members on one side of the center may balance lower, but heavier, members on the other side. For example, a flower sloping up one side may be balanced by some foliage hanging over the edge of the container on the other side.

The value of this use of foliage in making a good arrangement is often overlooked. Pieces of foliage properly placed often turn a mediocre arrangement into a successful one. Foliage completes the line and renders more natural the appearance of the flowers. It is important, however, to have the foliage arranged the right way. Rose leaves, for example, should be right side up. They grow that way. Most flowers have pleasing foliage of their own, but occasionally other foliage helps. In the case of calendulas, most of the leaves should be pulled off because this foliage will wilt long before the flowers.

Some flowers, like calendulas, where the habit of growth is not so pleasing as the color, it is best to arrange frankly for color. Here line is still important, but it is a line of color, not a line of growth. It is more pleasing to have a line of color through the arrangement that the eye can follow than to have spots of color here and there. The fundamental of good landscaping that says to avoid a checkerboard arrangement of colors on growing plants applies equally well to cut flowers.

In an arrangement for color, it is also wise to watch the value of the color. In general, use the richest color at the top and shade off to the colors that are light in value. The deeper tone on one side will balance a lighter tone if the lighter is lower and has more mass. It is best to use either contrasting or harmonizing colors

Shading Off of Colors

When some effort is to be spent in arranging flowers in the best possible way, it is worthwhile to be sure they will stay that way. Some type of anchorage must be used. Bits of hemlock loosely filling the vase are very good. Cut-off ends of stems can be used or even broken ferns. Flower holders are helpful, but usually the holes are too large. Before starting the arranging, the container should be thus partially stuffed and then nearly filled with water. Then when the flowers are thrust, one at a time, into the anchorage, they are fixed in place and need not again be disturbed.

The question of a suitable container should never attract attention to itself. It must complement and support the flowers. A neutral color is usually best, but some colors can be used with some flowers.

City Hall Leak Delays Fin Com

(Continued From Page 9)

ment that he still is of the opinion that the $75,000 waterproofing job done for White Fund property at 190-200 Boylston Street was well done and the price reasonable.

Mr. Farnum then asked the witness to consider these items—that all books and records of the Codman Hill company are missing, that the court disbelieved the story told by two officers of the company concerning the theft of the records and sentenced them to jail, that the company foreman, who kept a daily record, could not remember the name of a single employee; that bills rendered included in one instance a trucking charge for putting a cylinder in a door lock, that the accountant of the company could not furnish any explanation for the withdrawal of between $100,000 and $150,000.

"Plop! Plop! Plop!" sang the raindrops.

"Is your confidence in the reliability of information given you as to the honesty of the work done in no way shaken?" asked Mr. Farnum.

Mayor Mansfield was on his feet with an objection.

"I can't answer the question 'yes' or 'no,'" replied Mr. Benoit, "but I checked the bills and the number of men employed on the job as best I could. On the evidence which I had I see no reason to question the method of doing the work or the quality of the work done."

Commissioner Joseph Scolponeti asked the witness if a $75,000 repair charge was reasonable for a building assessed at $90,800. Mr. Benoit replied that when he was consulted the money had been spent.

C. I. O. to Bring Charges Against Providence Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27—Leaders of the retail employees union of the Committee for Industrial Organization are planning to revive the issues debated during the three-day strike and lock-out of major department stores last March.

Formal charges against the Outlet Company, Shepard's and the Boston Store are to be placed before Louis R. Reuter, examiner for the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston, by the union, Harry Tuvim, its general organizer, announces. The stores will be charged with violating an oral agreement reached at the close of the strike and lockout, coercing employees who are union members, hiring detectives as spies and forming mutual benefit associations, Mr. Tuvim stated.

Until the case actually is brought before the labor board, store officials are reticent to comment upon the charges. Robert Abell, general manager of Shepard's, said that a "great deal" of the charges have "absolutely no truth in them," and that the others are "vague" or, like the operation of mutual benefit associations, involve "fine points." James Sinclair, store manager of the Outlet Company, stated he had no comment to make at this time, as did a spokesman for the Boston Store.

Juniors

(Continued from Page 9)

Walter MacDonald, while Billy Cornell, spinnaker man, took turns with Ronnie Darling at the tiller. The scheme seemed to work and new vigor was installed in the South Shore crew, as the Squantum lads waltzed into second and first place, yesterday. However, with only two races remaining, the Squantum crew is definitely out of the running.

The consistent showing of Skipper Stetson of Pequot, who last year finished second in the series, has brought the Connecticut boys from fifth position the first day to the leading berth today. Stetson, after taking a low fifth the first day, picked up two seconds and one first, the second day, and two thirds yesterday.

To Speak on Coronation

John Randall Dunn, member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will give an address on the coronation of George VI at the Friendly Forum, to be held next Sunday evening at the Hyannis Federated Church. Mr. Dunn viewed the coronation in England while on a lecture tour last spring.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hansa	Aug. 28	Cherbourg Sept. 5	Aug. 28 1:00 pm	Aug. 28 8:00 pm
Normandie	Sept. 1	Southampton Sept. 6	Aug. 31 8:00 pm	Sept. 1 10:00 am
*Aquitania	Sept. 1	Cherbourg Sept. 7	Aug. 31 8:00 pm	Sept. 1 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maliko	San Francisco	Aug. 31	Aug. 26 4:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9 4:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Sept. 1	Aug. 27 4:00 pm	Aug. 27 8:00 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Sept. 4	Aug. 30 4:00 pm	Aug. 30 8:00 pm

†Except Irish Free State, Northern Ireland and Scotland. *Special address for France and Great Britain only.

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Longwood Tennis Moved Over 24 Hours—Cubs Wind Up the Series Tomorrow

Foreign Women Stars Play Better Lawn Tennis Here

Because of the postponement this afternoon of all matches in the national doubles championship at the Longwood Cricket Club, the semi-final round has now been scheduled for Sunday, with the finals coming up on Monday. Matches scheduled for today will be played tomorrow.

With many of the players relaxing at the Brookline clubhouse today, opinions generally were that the standard of play was of a higher brand than it has been for years.

Especially noticeable has been the improvement of the foreign women stars. Excellent grass courts and a "truer" ball are two of the major reasons why the host of brilliant foreign net luminaries have been so successful in their play over here.

At least that is the opinion of Mrs. John Van Ryn, present national doubles champion with Miss Carolin Babcock.

"While these foreign girls haven't sprung any startling upsets in any of our major tournaments," Mrs. Van Ryn said, "they show a vast improvement in their play when over here. I contribute much of this to our ball."

Mrs. Van Ryn said that the newcomers were experiencing better success with the American ball. "Take Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, for example," Mrs. Van Ryn said. "Jada has come along fast on our courts and with our ball. The ball is especially suited for her type of play. It has, in my opinion, steadied her game."

Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Babcock are scheduled to meet the Polish star and her partner, Dorothy Bundy, tomorrow afternoon. "We expect a hard battle, but think we can win," Mrs. Van Ryn said confidently.

Mlle. Jedrzejowska is one of the outstanding women players of the world today. She has held the championship of Poland for the past eight years. She was defeated in the final at Wimbledon by Dorothy Round after conquering Alice Marble in the semifinal. Since arriving here she has added new laurels. The Polish champion is essentially a baseline player with a powerful serve, a strong forehand and backhand.

Another newcomer to American courts is Anita Lizana, champion woman player of South America. Hailing from Chile, this little girl has been sensational. "I consider her one of the most promising women players among the foreigners," Mrs. Van Ryn said. "Despite her size, she packs a powerful forehand and has an excellent backhand shot. I expect she will go far over here."

Señorita Lizana, with Marie-luis Horn, Germany's No. 1 ranking player, went down to defeat before the American tandem of Alice Marble and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan yesterday, 6—3, 6—3.

Fräulein Horn, who is also making her first visit here, plays better in singles than in doubles, Mrs. Van Ryn pointed out. "She has had more success in her singles matches. In 1936 at Wimbledon she reached the quarterfinal by defeating Mrs. Fabyan." The German player likes to play on grass courts and has expressed her satisfaction with America's tennis ball.

Reports from all of the foreign women players, newcomers as well as those veterans, agree that they prefer the grass courts and the "truer" ball, despite the fact it is slower.

In yesterday's play, defending champions Don Budge and Gene Mako disposed of the fighting duo of Bobby Riggs and Bernie Coghlan, 7—5, 10—8, 6—2. The greater part of the match was played in a drizzle which made footing hazardous. While Riggs and Coghlan made a valiant effort to down the Davis Cup pair, they could not cope with the speed and drive which Budge and Mako displayed.

Bitsy Grant, the Georgia mite, and Wayne Sabin, after a terrific battle with the team of Gregory Mangin and Jiro Yamaguchi, took the fifth set to win the nearly three-hour match, 7—5, 7—9, 9—7, 4—6, 6—4.

In the mixed doubles, Budge and Mrs. Fabyan started off with an easy victory over Mrs. E. B. Corbiere and J. Brooks Fenno, 6—0, 6—0, while Henner Henkel and Miss Babcock, in a second round match, defeated Margot Lumb and John McDiarmid, 6—4, 7—9, 6—1. Other results in the mixed-doubles play ran true to form with favorites winning.

'Porch' View of Longwood Stars

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Austin, Texas — Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland — Dorothy Bundy, California

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Di Maggio, Yankees	1
Dickey, Yankees	1
Greenberg, Tigers	1
McNair, Red Sox	1
Piet, White Sox	1
Kreevich, White Sox	1
Klein, Phillies	1

The Leaders

Di Maggio, Yankees	37
Foxx, Red Sox	31
Gehrig, Yankees	28
Greenberg, Tigers	28
Medwick, Cardinals	27
Dickey, Yankees	26
York, Tigers	26

Young Upstart Forges Ahead In U. S. Golf

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 27 (AP)—A young upstart from the Pacific Northwest who has never won a title of any kind—Marvin (Bud) Ward—caused a lot of commotion in the national amateur golf tournament today as he teed off with three "big-shots" in the 36-hole semi-finals. Champion Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, Johnny Goodman of Omaha and Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were the other survivors.

The trio of famous sharpshooters, particularly Fischer and Goodman, didn't know how seriously to take him. The 24-year-old Olympia, Wash., tax collector, has gathered enough pars and birdies to eliminate four good opponents.

Goodman, winner of the national open in 1933 and the pre-tournament favorite, opposed Ward in the lower-bracket battle today. Fischer, only two matches away from successfully defending the crown he won last year, took on Billows, New York state champion, in the other match.

Ward was low qualifier in the northwest district trials for the national both this and last year and has been low amateur in several open tournaments, but his match play has not been too good.

"Guess I've learned how to play extra hole matches, anyhow," Ward said, after beating Fred Haas of Baton Rouge, La., national intercollegiate champion, at the twenty-first hole and Winfield Day, of San Gabriel, Calif., at the nineteenth. Last year, in his first national tournament, he was beaten by Claude Rippy of Washington, D. C., in a 21-hole battle in the first round.

Fischer eliminated Bill Holt of Syracuse, N. Y., 5 and 4, and 47-year-old Chick Evans of Chicago, 1 up yesterday.

Evans, after capturing his fifty-second victory in national amateur competition by downing Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, former national public links king, 3 and 2, made a great stand against Fischer but a series of wild shots on the first nine cost him the match. He carried Fischer to the eighteenth only to miss a six-footer.

The grand old man of the links who won the national championship in 1916 and 1920 had squared the battle at the 17th when the titlist missed a four-foot putt for a par.

Goodman was three over par in defeating Lieut. Ken Rogers of Honolulu, 3 and 1, in the morning, and was one over when he eliminated Don Moe, the Portland pride, 2 and 1 in the afternoon.

Billows became a threat when he disposed of two strong contenders, Charles Kocsis of Royal Oak, Mich., 3 and 2, and then Reynolds Smith of Dallas, Texas, a former Walker Cup player, 2 up.

New York vs. Boston

The "All Star" team of the New York Department Store Baseball League will play the Boston Department Store League "All Stars" at Russell Field, Cambridge, tomorrow.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The everlasting uncertainties of golf have once more been illustrated in the national amateur championship at Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore., this week, as a complete new crop of aspirants step forward to try for the title captured last year at Garden City by John W. Fischer of Highland, Ky., after a stormy week of play.

The experiment of exclusively match play which was instituted last year, with its 268 starters, involving a preliminary round and a round of 64 matches to reduce the field to its usual limits, has been discarded, and the oldtime 72 holes of medal play, with a playoff for the last places among those who qualified in the highest scores, substituted. This opened the way for all sorts of surprises, with a number of oldtime players who had been prominent at Garden City, out of the list which are contesting at match play.

Ouimet Withdraws

The most prominent of these was that veteran star of the links, Francis Ouimet, who passed out in the fourth round last year, but withdrew after a disastrous 18-hole medal play round, in the first qualifying round on Monday. Others excluded were John F. Riddell Jr., whose battle in the quarterfinal round at Garden City against Jock McLean, the veteran Scotch player, which went to the 15th hole, before McLean won and then went on to the runner up position, furnished one of the highlights of that championship; Jesse P. Guilford, Eddie Held, and Gus Moreland. The last two were just over the border among the 13 which had to play off for the single place left after 63 had completed their qualifications at 154. Both went out on the first extra hole of the playoff.

The return to the oldtime way proved fortunate for several who were eliminated in the preliminary rounds last year, notably the former champion, C. Ross Somerville, the Canadian star, and Rodney Bliss Jr., of Omaha, who went down before Charles Evans Jr. in an early round at Garden City. Both of these qualified with good scores, while Evans, the eldest of the survivors, was also safely in at 152.

But of the 64 at Garden City last year, Wednesday morning saw only 15 survivors, with a few earlier round eliminations. Practically the entire field was new.

Second Year for Kelly

Roger Kelly of Beverly Hills, emerged as the leader, due to his long hitting powers. This is his second year in the event, as he made his way to the third round last year, he ended his qualifying test with a 70, two under par, for a total of 124. Other experienced players from last season included T. Suffern Tailer Jr., Frank Strafaci, Evans, William Holt, Joseph Lynch, Scotty Campbell, Walter Blevins, who was responsible for Kelly's elimination last year, Ray Billows, and Donald Armstrong, in addition to the chief contenders, John W. Fischer Jr., the champion, and Johnny Goodman, who carried him to the thirty-fifth hole in the famous storm battle of the semifinal round at Garden City.

This was the day when every hole and most of the fairground was covered with water, and the groundsmen had to precede the contenders and sweep the water away to permit any putting at all.

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The football coaches of the United States Military Academy are now all set for the task of preparation for the hard schedule that the cadets will carry this fall, as Capt. Gar Davidson, the head coach, with his veteran assistants, Capt. Moe Daly and Lieut. Blondy Saunders, already stationed at the Point, were supplemented by Lieuts. Cy Letzelter, Harvey Jablonsky, and Paul Burlingame, as assistants on the A squad, or varsity; Lieuts. Ken Fields and Stanley Smith will have charge of the plebes, with Lieut. Jack Malloy, just back from China, who coached three years ago; while Lieut. Bob Stillman, just back from Hawaii, and the former baseball and basketball coach, Walter French, will be in charge of the B squad, or Jayvees.

Assemble on Sept. 1

The squad will assemble on Sept. 1, the opening day of the West Point academic year, and practice will call for 40 minutes work on Mondays and Fridays, with an hour and three quarters on other days.

The schedule is as follows

October 2—Clemson, at West Point; 9—Columbia, at West Point; 16—Yale, at New Haven; 23—Washington, (St. Louis), at West Point; 30—Virginia Military Institute, at West Point.

November 6—Harvard, at Cambridge; 13—Notre Dame, at New York; 20—St. John, (Maryland), at West Point; 27—U. S. Naval Academy, at Philadelphia.

Surely as tough a schedule as any institution would care to tackle. Coach Garrison has still a strong group of veteran backs, the most notable loss being Lieutenant Meyer, who as "Monk" Meyer, was a tower of strength in the back field. There are several gaps in the line which will need filling, but there is plenty of good material, and with several of the stars of the past on hand to pick out and coach their successors, the outlook does not yet seem at all gloomy.

Tiller Talk

The yachting season hits its zenith this week end as the five Class J boats open their four-day series at Marblehead, the Sears Bowl series ends, the Governor's Regatta starts at New London and the Boston Bay fleet visit Squantum for one of the last interclub races of the season.

Meanwhile such races as Annisquam Day, held yesterday, the Cape Cod Knockabout championships and the J boats arriving at Marblehead is the news of the day.

Annisquam Day drew 80 boats in the resumption of the famous day, with boats from Sandy Bay, Eastern Point, Conomo Point, and Annisquam itself, racing off Gloucester Harbor. Russ Smith sailed his veteran trophy winner Teaser 5 to another win in the feature race of the day. Sandy Bay's Gifford Beal took the Star Boat tilt with his Maidie 3.

Greenwich Cove won the national Cape Cod Baby Knockabout class championship yesterday in the round-robin tournament held off the Beverly Yacht Club with nine crews competing. Greenwich Cove, district champion of western Connecticut, won the seventh race yesterday to give the Connecticut sailors a two-point winning margin over Southern Massachusetts crew, represented by the Lewis Bay Yacht Club and skippered by F. G. Schirmer.

Cohasset's entry, with 17-year-old Linc Menard skippering, was tied for last, the shifty winds bothering the young South Shore skipper.

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Excitement reigned last night in Marblehead as T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II was towed into port by the tender Philante, largest pleasure yacht in England. Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger followed its British challenger for the first time (but only in tow) as the yacht Vara, tender to Ranger, brought the America's Cup defender in.

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What is hoped to be the largest regatta ever assembled, the Governor's Regatta, will open tomorrow off New London, Conn., to be staged every day until Sept. 8. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross is sponsoring this great event for motor boats and sail boats from any yacht club in the country. Invitations have been sent out to each yacht club on the Great Lakes, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, inviting all yachts to participate in the First Annual Connecticut Governor's Regatta.

All five J boats will race in a three-day series starting Sept. 6, the boats concluding their summer racing series with this regatta.

W. A. D.

Rangers at Edmonton

EDMONTON, Aug. 27 (CP)—Lester Patrick, manager of New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, announced here he had made tentative arrangements for his team to play two exhibition games in Edmonton late in October against New York Americans. The latter team is expected to train in Calgary. Unless the new artificial ice plant is installed at Saskatoon and ice is ready by Oct. 4, Patrick will conduct his annual hockey school at Winnipeg simultaneously with Ranger's pre-season training, the silver-haired coach said.

English Football

LONDON, Aug. 27 (CP Cable)—Eighty-eight English Football League teams will answer the roll call Saturday when the 1937-38 campaign opens. And the 12 entries that made up the 1888 schedule are on hand for this golden jubilee year.

Irish Football

BELFAST, Aug. 27 (AP)—Ards defeated Bangor, 2-1, and Celtic drubbed Glentoran, 6-1 in Irish football league matches played yesterday.

Ned Lilly Wins Trapshoot Title; Mitchell Pro King

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Ned Lilly of Stanton, Mich., won the North American doubles championship at the 38th grand American trapshoot yesterday, but the preliminary handicap winner was still a toss-up between John W. Egermann of Naperville, Ill., and B. V. Christie of Houston, Texas.

Darkness descended on the Vandalia traps after three of five men, who tied at 99 of 100 in the preliminary handicap, were eliminated in a 25-target shootoff. Egermann and Christie still were tied with 24 of 25 each.

The shootoff for first place in the preliminary handicap was scheduled for today, just before the grand American handicap, the main event of the week of trapshooting, gets under way.

Lilly tied Phil Miller, French Lick, Ind., the North American clay target champion, at 98 of 100 in the doubles—breaking all existing records for the event by two targets—and then defeated the Hoosier marksman in the shootoff, 19 of 20 to 18 of 20.

Clyde Mitchell of Milwaukee, Wis., broke 98 of 100 to take the national professional doubles title.

Mrs. W. M. Morrison of San Diego, Calif., shooting from 17 yards, led the feminine contingent in the handicap with 95 of 100.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees, although getting only one hit in four chances, climbed back into baseball's big six in batting yesterday. He dropped one point to .363, to go into a tie for third with Cecil Travis of the Senators, who went hitless in four chances. The National League side of the top six went unchanged, with Ducky Medwick, the only one seeing action, getting two-for-five to hold a .390 mark.

Standings of the leaders (first three places in each league):

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	114	461	94	180	.390
P. Waner, Pirates	113	455	77	176	.387
Gehringer, Tigers	104	406	106	157	.387
Hartnett, Cubs	79	250	31	93	.372
Gehrig, Yankees	115	439	105	156	.364
Di Maggio, Yankees	109	457	117	166	.363
Travis, Senators	90	350	51	127	.363

San Romani Betters Record

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 27 (AP)—Archie San Romani, smooth-striding Kansas runner, bettered the world's record for the 2000 meters yesterday when he ran the distance in 5:13.7. San Romani defeated Taisto Maaki, Finnish runner, who also broke the old record of 5:18.4 set by Kalerne Jonnsson in July. The race featured a program on an international meet.

Rumour Wins Title

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Rumour, sailed by Mills Husted of Indian Harbor Yacht Club, won the Atlantic class sailing championship off Port Washington, L. I., yesterday, when Egret, the leading boat through two firsts in as many earlier races, sailed into a drifting mass of seaweed. Rumour finished sixth and Egret seventh in yesterday's final. The seaweed fouled Egret's keel and Rumour, two points behind Egret at the start of the race, won the title by the margin of a single point. Husted's boat had 16 points against Egret's 15. Scamp, sailed by D. S. Starring, took the final race with D. L. C. Peterson's Orizaba Second and Bobkat, sailed by F. L. Meinertz, third, 17 seconds ahead of Rumour, which finished second to Egret in the first two races of the title series.

Square Riggers Becalmed

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27 (AP)—Ten hours after they set sail on a 660-mile ocean race from this port to Bermuda, two square rigged yachts rolled at anchor in a dense fog last night just outside the harbor entrance. The two little ships, William Gubelman's Seven Seas and W. Huntington Hartford's Joseph Conrad, made a harbor start in a southerly zephyr, so faint they scarcely had steerage way.

Glens Falls Open

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP)—Two national champions were in the van today as the cream of the nation's golfers unlimbered their heaviest guns for firing in the $4000 Glens Falls open, one of the few remaining major money events of the season. Topping the select field were open champion Ralph Guldahl and P. G. A. king Denny Shute.

Grimm Confident Pitchers Will Carry Cubs to Flag

BULLETIN

Today's doubleheader between the Bees and Cubs was postponed. Two games will be played tomorrow and President Bob Quinn of the Bees announces it will be Ladies' Day.

By Edwin Bonsall
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clinging desperately to a slender advantage over the on-rushing Giants, the Chicago Cubs were thwarted yesterday in their efforts to get at the weakened Bees. Today, with the co-operation of the weather, the two teams were due to stage a doubleheader.

The Cubs are facing a serious situation. Only two games ahead of the Giants in the National League standing, the Chicago club is definitely on the "spot." Despite the fact that the schedule favors them during the month of September, bringing a long home stay while the Giants are touring the West, the Bruins cannot afford to relax

Has the Pitching

However, it is the contention of Manager Charley Grimm, cornered in the Beehive clubhouse after yesterday's postponement, that pitching will carry him through the approaching month and bring a World Series to Wrigley Field early in October.

"We have Bill Lee, Larry French, Charley Root, Curt Davis and Tex Carleton," Grimm pointed out. "That gives us five starting pitchers, enough to take care of the doubleheaders, plus the added advantage of having Root for relief work. He is the best relief pitcher in the National League, because you can depend on him to get the ball over the plate.

"Our pitchers have been helped greatly by that pair," continued the Cub pilot, pointing to Second Baseman Billy Herman and Shortstop Bill Jurges, who were sitting together near by. "Any time there's a jam, you can count on those boys to get the pitcher out of trouble if there's a ball hit anywhere near second base. If it's possible to make a double play, they'll make it for you every time."

Cavarretta at First

The loss of First Baseman Rip Collins threw Grimm's regular lineup into a state of confusion, but he has finally discovered a combination that suits him. This plan puts young Phil Cavarretta back on first base, a berth he occupied before Collins arrived from St. Louis, and Tuck Stainback in center field. Stanley Hack, who was tried at first base immediately following the injury to Collins, has been sent back to third, where he belongs.

The elimination of the Cardinals from the pennant race, which critics almost unanimously agreed took place yesterday when Dizzy Dean failed in another attempt to come back and was sent home, has lifted some pressure from the Cubs. The Cards, particularly Dean, have an annual habit of making trouble in the stretch drive, but with "Old Diz" on the sidelines for the balance of the season, at least one burden has been lifted from the shoulders of Grimm.

Tex Carleton and Roy Parmalee were due to face the Bees today, although Davis or Root might be substituted for the latter. Lou Fette is ready for the Bees, with six days of rest. Either John Lanning or Clay Bush will work the other game.

Fletcher Out

Elbie Fletcher, Bee first baseman, walked into the clubhouse yesterday with an arm that will not let him play for at least a week. Bobby Reis, the utility ace, will cover the bag.

This break in the schedule may help Fletcher. Playing in every game to date, the Milton youngster's batting has not been exceptional, although McKechnie figured that what Elbie lacked on the offensive side, he made up defensively. A few day on the bench, however, may be a solution to his weakness at bat.

From a liability, earning his pay only as a batting practice pitcher, Reis has developed into one of the team's most valuable assets. He can relieve at any position and that includes behind the plate. McKechnie says Bobby can wear a Boston uniform as long as he is manager.

Debs Garms will be back on third base when the Bees renew hostilities with the Cubs. The swift Texan, although far from being a polished infielder, should be an improvement over Mayo, who has acquired the habit of striking out and booting ground balls in critical situations.

The Red Sox dropped their third game in four starts in western territory yesterday, Rowe Lawson and the Tigers beating them by 6 to 5. Lawson's safe bunt with the bases full in the ninth inning turned the trick.

Betty Jameson Upsets Champion In Western Golf

ST. PAUL, Aug. 27 (AP) — Betty Jameson, pretty young San Antonio (Texas) star, spilled Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, the defending champion, out of the picture in a quarterfinals match of the 18th Annual Women's Western Golf Tournament at Town and Country Club yesterday.

Miss Jameson, who holds the trans - Mississippi championship, dropped in a 12-foot putt on the 18th green for a birdie deuce to win the match 1 up after a nip-and-tuck battle all the way.

Most impressive in the day's matches, however, was Marion Miley of Cincinnati, Ohio, who blasted out an 8-and-7 triumph over Dorothy Gustafson of Chicago by shooting two under par golf for the 11 holes required to gain the decision.

The other two matches were decided by close margins, Marion McDougall of Portland, Ore., conquering Patty Berg, the young Minneapolis redhead, 1 up, and Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis defeating Paula Parker of Milwaukee, tournament unknown, 3 and 2.

In today's semifinal matches Miss Miley met Miss McDougall in the upper bracket, and in the lower Miss Jameson met Miss Barrett.

Soccer Team Sails For Mexican Series

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—A picked team representing the United States football association sailed yesterday in the Orizaba for a series of soccer matches in Mexico City.

The team, made up of 14 players, a trainer and a manager, expects to reach Mexico City Sept. 2. Matches will be played against a picked Mexican array on Sept. 12-19-26.

Elmer Schroeder of Philadelphia, manager of the team, will act as U. S. F. A. representative. Jack Coll of Brooklyn is the trainer.

The team was made up of John Currie of New York, John Dubienny of Fall River, Mass.; Thomson Perrans of Detroit; Raymond Hamilton of Pawtucket, R. I.; Samuel McAldes of Reading, Penna.; John McEwan of New York; Henry Margerson of Pawtucket; Joseph Martinelli of New York; Joseph Michael of Fall River; George Nemchek, Trenton, N. J.; Alexander Rae, Kearny, N. J.; James Rowe, St. Louis; Edward Ruddy of Bayonne, N. J.; and Raymond Volz of Philadelphia.

Junior Rifle Matches Go Into Final Events

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Final events of the junior program in the national rifle matches were being held here today and Saturday, along with police pistol contests and team firing.

Norman Sawyer, 15, of Queensville, N. Y., took the lead away from Miss Helen Jenkins, 17, of Columbus, going into the finals. They were tied at scores of 187 out of possible 300 but Sawyer's 92 at kneeling position beat out Miss Jenkins' 90 for the lead.

The final events today and Saturday included prone, sitting, kneeling and standing positions.

Triple Tie for Lead

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Charles Jaffe and George N. Tresyman of New York and Donald McMurray of Chicago paced the field last night with five victories each and no defeats after five rounds of play in the American Chess Federation's title tournament. Tresyman's fifth victim was A. B. Guild of Glen Ellyn, Ill., while Jaffe advanced at the expense of B. B. Price of Chicago. McMurray downed M. W. Patrick of Elyria, Ill. Close behind the leaders were D. H. Mugridge of Washington, D. C., and B. F. Winkelman of Philadelphia, each with four wins and one setback. Harold Morton of Providence, R. I., had a record of 2½ to ½, with one game adjourned.

Field Hockey at Wilton

Anne B. Townsend and May P. Fogg are the featured coaches for the Camp Kineowatha Field Hockey season, now in progress at Wilton, Maine. Miss Townsend has been a member of the United States field hockey team since 1922. She also wrote, "Field Hockey." Miss Fogg is chairman of the technical service committee of the U. S. Field Hockey Association.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	35	.690
Detroit	68	48	.586
Chicago	66	51	.564
Boston	61	58	.513
Cleveland	55	64	.462
Washington	52	68	.433
Philadelphia	35	78	.315
St. Louis	35	78	.310

Results Aug. 26
New York 8, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 4, Washington 3.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 8.
Detroit 6, Boston 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	78	45	.609
New York	66	45	.595
St. Louis	63	50	.558
Pittsburgh	61	52	.540
Boston	54	60	.474
Cincinnati	45	64	.413
Philadelphia	46	67	.407
Brooklyn	44	67	.396

Results Aug. 26
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 5.
All other games postponed.

Where to Dine

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Famous Fried Clams
"The Best in the Country"
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Jeanette MacDonald
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COLONIAL All Seats Reserved
Twice Daily and Sunday, 2:30—8:30. Mats. 50c, 75c, $1. Eves. 50c to $2.50, plus tax.

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"Ever Since Eve"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

MR. PAUL MUNI in THE LIFE OF EMILE Zola
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

School Bibs and Tuckers—In Up-to-Date Versions

Fashion—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Practical School Clothes

Small Scholars Step Out In Season's High Style

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Soon 9 o'clock bells will again be ringing all over the country, and along rural roads and city pavements will flow streams of boys and girls, summoned to classrooms by the voice of Education.

Of course they will wear the 1937 versions of what long ago were called their "best bibs and tuckers." And although the contemporary silhouette is not so enchantingly summarized, it yields nothing to former styles in grace of line, harmony of color and charm and practicality of fabric.

Several silhouettes share honors equally. The princess frock offers a pleasant swinging rhythm, unbroken from neck to flaring hem. Jumpers are beautifully tailored and afford the pleasing contrast of a dainty blouse beneath the cut-away bodice. Dresses with gored skirts, which may attain the wide spread given by 16 gores or may content themselves with a gentle outward curve, like an inverted corolla, wear bodices made interesting by seaming, tucks, pleats or yokes, and feature a trig waistline at the normal position. Separate skirts, kilted, circular, balloon, ballerina, suspended (the latter inspired by the Tyrol), all swing like branches caught in a wind, and are a foil for contrasted jackets, sweaters, blouses, shirts, basques.

Small boys wear trousers buttoned onto shirts, the former likely to be of flannel, the shirt of cotton broadcloth. Little girls look charming in kilts and sweaters. Brother and sister suits are also featured and can be identical except for the contrast between skirt and pants.

Materials, Details, Trimming

Gingham, gay cotton prints, striped percales, linens, poplins and broadcloth will start the season, and will appeal to many mothers as the most suitable materials for the entire year in the case of children up to eight or 10 years of age. Frocks of woolen are, however, at hand even for the elementary grades and are woven in many textures and patterns. Plaids are high style and many of them are copied from the tartans of Scottish clans. Jersey appears in novel versions, among which basket weaves are attractive, and wool crepes display a fine handle and drape. Knit suits are particularly charming, combining chic with a pussycat softness and sentiment! Corduroy has long been valued as a sturdy material and is in the running this year for boys' trousers.

Dresses shown thus early in the autumn wear short puffed sleeves, except in the strictly tailored styles and in the case of sweater suits. The majority of necklines are close and round and display either self-collars or collars of white pique, linen or faille. Self-collars are a vogue, but they are harsh even for the blooming faces of youngsters. Ties are a softening influence but are usually so made as to blend or are dispensed with. Standing collars and tricky shapes also occur, but chiefly in the high school age range.

Smocking and Slide Fasteners

Fine seaming is one of the most attractive details and is sometimes underscored by set-in rows of rick-rack. There is a great deal of smocking, usually in honeycomb, forming yokes, sleeve trimming and wide waistbands. Boleros appear even on tiny frocks. Pockets are placed either on the bodice or skirt, usually but not always, in pairs, and may be of the pouch, patch or flap style. Talon slide fasteners are supplanting buttons and are used with the feeling of a trimming. They may open a frock completely from neck to bottom, allowing it to spread out flat for pressing; or they may extend only to the waist. Placed in two parallel rows on either side of the bodice, they are as ornamental as stitching, for they draw lines of harmonized color, forming a panel effect in the front. Attention is given to the detailing of belts and in the larger sizes buckles appear.

Little difference in silhouette exists to express ages; and it is also true that in classroom and party frocks the same lines are repeated. Fabrics and trimmings and, to some extent, colors, tell the story of function. Stern Bros. has an interesting jumper dress made of velvet and worn with a very fine linen blouse, for "occasions"; and also a navy taffeta dotted with bright red, whose silhouette does not contrast with a play frock but whose air of elegance and society rustle, so to speak, attribute it immediately to hours of festivity.

This same store is featuring winter-weight camel's hair coats in the seven to 16 year sizes. The belted ragian type is a favorite for camel's hair and some have self-collars, others, warmer and more formal, wear beaver or lynx. Tweed, usually brightly flecked, is a classic for the utility coat, and soft wool in a variety of weaves is employed for those destined to cover party dresses.

Other Coats and Hats

The belted ragian is only one of the styles in vogue. Swaggers, double-breasted models with snug waistlines and a new model that hangs straight from squared shoulders are seen in modes for older girls. For children the Princess line, being the choice of the British Princesses, is also promoted in the United States. Such coats are executed in fine tweeds and in soft wools and a matching cap often completes the outfit.

Hats are smartly styled and wear high crowns and upturned brims. They are trimmed with grosgrain bands, bows and streamers and with feather fancies, plain and plaid. Felts, fur-felts, jersey and other wool fabrics are drafted. The classic felt roller is the choice of young children.

Oxfords or ghillies of calf (particularly the very soft Norwegian calf) or bucko are good school style. Suède, trimmed with calf, patent or reptile go to big-girl parties, while ankle-strap pumps are the choice for small boys and girls. The sterner sex wears black patent and so do many sisters, but kid in pastel tones or white is daintier.

Junior shoes are always made with a straight inner line and low heels.

Socks for tots should match the dress.

Photos by Barnaba, Charmante Studios, and Courtesy NBC

Upper Row: Left—Gingham Always Goes to School. These Big-and-Little-Sister Frocks Feature Such Style-Trends as Gathered Skirts, Puffed Sleeves, and Dainty Touches of White. Center—Miss Tween-Teen Wears a Camel's Hair Coat Lined With Earl-Glo, in Forest Green With Velvet Collar. Note Wide Revers and Long Pockets. Her Hat Is Felt, With Self-Feather Lined With Chamoix. Her Friend in the Middle Wears a Camel's Hair Polo Coat and the Classic Felt Roller, Approved by Schoolgirls. The Littlest One Wears a Princess Coat of Imported Flecked Tweed, With Collar and Cuffs of Stitched Velvet. All From Bonwit Teller. Right—Rain Clothes and Umbrella of Whatsit Fabric. The Duck Paddling Through Puddles in Bright Red Rubber Boots Is One of the Designs "by Children for Children."

Lower Row: Left—Shoes for Classroom, Campus and Dates. Lower Left—Brown Bucko Oxford With Flexible Sole. Center—Ghillie of Brown Norwegian Calf, With Wide Heel. Right—Brown Bucko Ghillie Trimmed With Alligator. Top—A Shoe for Occasions, of Black Suede Trimmed With Calf. All From J. & J. Slater. Right—Miss Tween-Teen Wears Sheer Wool Plaid in Green With Red Leather Belt and Buttons. Her Sister Wears Checked Sheer Wool in Princess Style With Wooden Buttons and a Peggy Collar of Oyster Linen. Both From Bonwit Teller

A School Homemaking Project

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some years ago a dilapidated old schoolhouse in the foothills of one of our western coast states afforded me an opportunity for homemaking. I was a teacher, and when I was sent to this district I found that the county authorities had practically decided to have it closed because there were so few pupils in attendance.

The surroundings were beautiful. There were tall evergreen trees and graceful willows, and many of the lesser forms of woodland growth, such as wild lilac and dogwood. There were many varieties of delicately colored wild flowers.

All of the people in the district were of foreign extraction, and they were living in accordance with their age-old traditions of close economy and unremitting toil. As far as they were concerned, the natural beauty which existed all about them seemed to be going to waste, and they sent their children to school merely for the purpose of complying with the law.

* * *

I felt that my most pressing problem was to make things as interesting and attractive as possible. I tried to have a jar of jam or a box of cookies always on hand to supplement the lunches on rainy days, for those were just the times when attendance was best. I can see the youngsters still, when I think of them, trudging bravely up the canyon, through drizzling rains or cold fogs, their heads and shoulders protected by burlap bags.

They were purposeful young citizens of a new land, not dependent on elaborations of dress. However, as things turned out, it was not long before their parents began to realize that they were all of some value in the scheme of things, and that, as taxpayers, they were entitled to certain privileges.

* * *

They decided to spend money for reroofing the schoolhouse. The old roof had been such a mass of leaks that not one of us had been able to find a strictly dry place to sit in on rainy days. The floor was oiled, and the building painted inside and out. I hung attractive pictures on the walls and covered the old-fashioned slate blackboards, which had presented something of a problem, with hangings of crepe paper in shades of light pink and green.

By this time, our school had begun to attract the attention of outsiders. Visitors who came to see us complimented us on our nice appearance and courteous, friendly ways. When we came back after week-ends, we often found that automobile tourists who had stopped in to look things over had left us notes of congratulation.

* * *

The children and their people, as I like to think, began to appreciate the possibilities of enjoyment which existed at first hand for them. They have kept their school going. It is now one of the show places of the county. Today no one would dream of having it closed.

As far as I am personally concerned, I know that I shall never be more happy in this world than I was when I tried to make a home for a half dozen ragged youngsters whose speech and customs differed so markedly from mine. A. S. T.

A Friday Column.

Two-In-One

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are all sorts of tricks of magic one can perform in a garden. Where the garden space is limited and both vegetables and flowers are desired, have you tried these two practical ideas?

First, there is the alternate row system. That is, one plants a row of flowers and then a row of vegetables. Many of the delicious vegetables—beets, carrots, lettuce, Swiss chard, dwarf varieties of peas—are planted very early in the spring. They are ready for use in June and the first part of July.

If between each row of these, there is a row of annual flowers: calendula, zinnias, centaurea, petunias or any other flowers one wishes, there will be a colorful flower bed from late July until frost time arrives in the fall.

Another technique that means a different sort of garden can be used by putting flowers between and among the food plants that bear their crop in the fall. For example, a giant zinnia between two tomatoes is unusual! If you have a few hills of melons, transplant a few clumps of bachelor's button into the area.

Some gardeners are hesitant about planting rows close together. The question in their minds is: will there be plant food enough for all the tiny rootlets seeking nourishment? The Old World gardeners who made every bit of soil do its full duty in producing either blooms or food show us the secret. Feed the soil generously and supply moisture if needed. Use the dried and deodorized manures one can secure from hardware stores. These do double duty. They give the easily-soluble foods needed for growth and production and at the same time supply added humus to the soil. H. S. P.

A Friday Column

Frozen Tomato Dressing

Place
1 quart chopped raw tomatoes in a sauce pan with
1 pint of water,
A piece of celery chopped,
A sweet red or green pepper sliced,
A slice of onion,
½ a bay leaf,
A few cloves and
A few sprigs of parsley. Simmer for about 30 minutes, then put through a sieve. To this tomato juice add
4 tablespoons lemon juice,
1 cup water,
2 tablespoons sugar and
1 teaspoon salt. Freeze as any sherbet to a mushy consistency. When nearly finished stir in
1 cup finely chopped celery or
1 cup grated raw apple or an equal quantity of crushed canned pineapple drained from the juice.

Serve with macaroni or cheese salad or with cabbage or cauliflower slaw. L. C.

Household Hints

Linty Towels

When my dish towels leave fluff on china or glasses, I pass the towels through a weak solution of starch water when washing them.

Oiling the Keyhole

Door locks that have become stiff and hard can be oiled with a feather dipped in machine oil. Insert the feather through the keyhole and twist from side to side. This oils the parts and loosens the dirt.

Ink Stains

To remove ink stains from fingers, I rub them vigorously with the inside of a banana skin.

(Mrs.) I. M. B., Minnesota

Charmante Studio

Plaid Jumper of Imported English Vyella Flannel With Kickpleat Front and Back. Blouse of Silk Piqué Edged With Rows of Blue Stitching

Stocking Bag That Speeds The Mending

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes a very busy person will suddenly find all their stockings needing repair at once. A little system can be made by which the wearer will not be in this predicament.

Mend a pair of stockings a day and at time of mending have three divisions into which each pair is placed. First, the perfect ones worn only on best occasions. Second, the stockings good in the legs, mended only in the feet, to be worn on general occasions, and third, those which can only be worn in work about the house.

To keep these groups separate, a stocking bag can be made and tacked on the inside of the closet door. Take a flat piece of material and make three rows of pockets with four in a row if desired.

If these are made of cellophane, the wearer can instantly choose the desired shade without handling her hose. If cellophane is used, however, it is well to make the pockets double and quite wide, as well as giving each of them a good size fold at the bottom where they are stitched, for they tear with the least strain.

In keeping stockings this way and being careful to choose for the occasion as above described they will have a longer life. As new hose are being added the old are being demoted, and finally they may be cast into a bag for other purposes, rugs, etc.

That "Buy 4 cans of Old Dutch at a time" is a wonderful idea!

I keep one each in the kitchen, laundry, bathroom and garage...and save time and steps.

Yes, and Old Dutch doesn't scratch. It's made with SEISMOTITE! Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Goes farther... lasts longer.

THE CLEANSING TISSUE RECOMMENDED by Beauty Experts!

SITROUX (pronounced Sit-True) Face Tissues are STRONGER and more ABSORBENT—yet as soft as rose petals. Unsurpassed for removing cold cream. Save handkerchiefs and laundry bills.

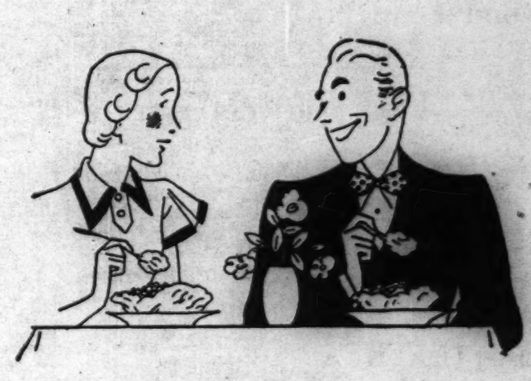
SITROUX FACE TISSUES

For sale at WOOLWORTH, KRESGE, McLELLAN, NEWBURY, and other 5 and 10c stores!

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for our newest book

THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK

With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.



HUSBAND: *"It's Delicious!"*

WIFE: *"And I made it in 5 minutes!"*

IT SOUNDS like a miracle—that this delicious Mazola Salad Dressing can be made so quickly. Here's how:—Put egg, sugar, seasoning, vinegar and Mazola in mixing bowl but DO NOT STIR. Make a paste by mixing the Corn Starch with ½ cup water; add the additional ½ cup water and cook over slow fire, stirring constantly until it boils and "clears up." Add hot corn starch mixture to ingredients in mixing bowl and beat briskly with Dover egg beater. Cool before serving

MAZOLA SALAD DRESSING
1 *Egg*
2 *Tablespoons sugar*
1½ *Teaspoons salt*
2 *Teaspoons dry mustard*
½ *Teaspoon paprika*
¼ *Cup vinegar*
¾ *Cup Mazola*
1 *Cup water*
4 *Tablespoons Argo or Kingsford's Corn Starch*

THE Salad Oil WITH CHARACTER

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) [illegible]
Previous day [illegible]
1937 vol. to date [illegible]
1936 vol. to date [illegible]

Steels Lead Drop In Stock Market; Bond Trade Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Selling in steels tripped up the stock market today after early feeble rallying attempts failed to carry through. Rails were better for a time, along with several utilities and specialties, but most stumbled in the latter part of the session.

Losses of fractions to 2 or more points were widely distributed near the final hour, but volume was considerably under that of yesterday. Transfers were at the rate of about 850,000 shares.

Inland Steel shares dropped about 4 points on top of a 7-point reaction yesterday. Inclined to give ground were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, American Metal, du Pont, General Electric, Standard Oil of N. J., Socony Vacuum, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, American Locomotive, Radio, Loew's, Paramount and American Radiator.

Resistant were Santa Fe, which received some support on an upturn in July net operating income; Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Philip Morris, National Distillers, Deere, Pathe Film and Briggs Mfg.

Sears Roebuck, despite a favorable 24-weeks' net, retreated a point or so. Myers & Bro. was also off on a good profits showing. A. M. Byers preferred stepped up following payment of $2.50 a share on dividend accumulations.

Business News

In addition to far-eastern war complications, market analysts gave closer attention to domestic trade trends.

Narrowing of both retail and wholesale gains this week over the comparable period last year were noted in the survey of Dun & Bradstreet.

Holders of motor issues studied figures of the Department of Commerce disclosing dollar volume of retail financing of new passenger automobiles in July was almost 10 per cent under that of the same 1936 month.

Bond Market Quiet

Buoyancy in federal obligations failed to materialize in a dragging bond market today following announcement that the Federal Reserve Bank here had cut the discount rate to 1 per cent.

A slight softening in domestic corporate liens was noticeable and was attributed in some quarters to the depressing effect of a sagging government bond list and to some uncertainty over the immediate business outlook.

Price shifts were confined for the most part to minor fractions. Rail issues were uneven. Up a little were St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s and Missouri Pacific 5s in contrast to slight recessions in Great Northern 4s, Santa Fe 4s, Southern Railway 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Foreign issues were narrow and uneven. Japanese loans were barely changed from yesterday's levels. Brazilian bonds showed a little improvement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—A few mining shares gained fractionally while utilities and oils lost ground in a quiet curb market today.

Hudson Bay Mining pushed up a minor fraction and Eagle Picher and Consolidated Copper improved.

Lower in the utility division were Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power and United Light & Power preferred. Humble Oil and Creole Petroleum sagged a bit while Gulf Oil was unchanged.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market again closed weak, with the general list selling lower under the influence of foreign developments. Transatlantic securities were in supply while oil shares were mixed.

Paris—Price movements were mixed on the Bourse today with banking shares and government bonds on the downward side.

Liverpool—Wheat gained 1⅝d to 2d on good milling demand, continued dry weather in Argentina and strength in Winnipeg today. Hedge and local selling of cotton futures was absorbed by trade and Bombay buying, and prices closed 4 to 5 points net lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.97⅝	$4.98	$8.2397
Cables	4.97⅝	4.98⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0374	.0375	§
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2296	.2296	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4020	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5516	.5517	§
Sweden—krona	.2567	.2567	.4537
Norway—krone	.2501	.2504	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2222	.2225	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'slo—crown	.0349	.0349	†
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1890
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3015	.3010	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0645	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2906	.2908	.8440
India—rupee	.3759	.3763	.6180
Java—florin	.5537	.5533	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3125	.3125	*
Shanghai—dol	.30251	.30251	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5850	.5856	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. ‡Nominal.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48½	48½	48½	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	Acme Steel (4)	1	79½	79½	79½	
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
30⅞	22⅝	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Aug20
34	23	Addressograph (1.40)	5	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
4⅞	2	Advance Rumely	1	3	3	3	
80⅞	64⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	17	68½	67⅛	67⅛	—1½
5⅛	2½	Air-Way El Ap	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	11	Alaska Jun	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Alleghany	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
56⅝	32⅝	Alleg pf xw	[illegible]	30	30	30	—3½
59⅞	21	Alleg pf $30 ww	[illegible]	29⅞	29¼	29¼	—1⅜
59	29	Alleg pf $40 ww	[illegible]	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
52½	28	Alleg pr pf	[illegible]	30	30	30	Aug26
45⅞	30⅞	Alleg Stl (1.30g)	5	23	23	23	—1
27⅞	17⅛	Allen Indust (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
258¾	218	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	4	227	225	225	—1
17⅛	[illegible]	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
33⅛	20	Allied Mills (2g)	7	22⅛	22	22	— ⅜
21⅞	15	Allied Stores (.30a)	38	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Aug16
63⅛	37	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	35	66	63¼	64	—2
30⅝	21⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	24	24	24	Aug25
8⅞	4⅛	Amal Leather	4	5⅛	5	5	
53⅛	34⅛	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Aug23
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	5	91	90½	90⅞	— ⅜
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6¼g)	4	84	83	83	—2
41⅜	20⅛	Am Bank Note (⅜g)	3	26	25½	25½	— ¼
80⅞	57⅛	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅜
131	90⅛	Am Can (4a)	7	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	—1
174	153⅛	Am Can pf (7)	2	159⅛	159⅛	159⅛	
71	44⅝	Am Car & Fdy (½g)	8	45	43⅝	43⅝	—1½
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	75⅛	73	73	—4⅛
33⅛	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	19	32⅛	31⅛	31½	— ⅜
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug25
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Aug25
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1
30⅝	20⅛	Am Coml Alcohol	6	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	25	Am Crystl Sug (3¾g)	1	26	26	26	
13½	5⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
17	10⅛	Am European	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Aug25
13⅝	6⅝	Am & Foreign Pow	20	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
56⅝	37	Am & For P $6 pf	9	40	40	40	Aug26
68⅛	45	Am & For P $7 pf	1	47	47	47	—1
38⅛	18⅛	Am & For P 2 pf	2	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
21	14⅛	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Am Hide & Leather	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
55⅜	36⅜	Am Hide & L pf (3)	5	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅜
52⅝	40⅝	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	43	42⅝	43	
4⅜	2½	Am Ice	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅞	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	Am International	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
56⅝	37	Am Locomotive	16	47	44⅛	44⅛	—2⅛
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	18⅝	Am M & Fdy (⅝g)	10	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Am M&Met (.60)	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
68⅜	43⅛	Am Metal (¾g)	15	51⅛	50	50	—1½
139½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	Aug25
16⅞	7	Am Power & Light	21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
87⅛	49⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	7	60	57½	57½	—1
72⅛	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	— ½
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	45	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	61	37⅜	35⅝	36⅛	—1
101⅝	97½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	12	98⅛	97⅝	98	+ ½
36	26⅝	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	2	26	26	26	
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	37	89½	87	87½	—2¼
154	138⅛	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	142⅛	142⅛	142⅛	Aug24
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56¼	56	56	
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1¼g)	13	51½	48⅝	48⅝	—3¼
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
56⅝	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	44	44	44	
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	126	126	126	Aug26
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	168⅜	166⅛	166⅛	—1½
99	73⅝	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76¾	76⅜	76⅜	+ ¼
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	5	77¼	77	77¼	+ ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138½	137	138⅛	+1⅛
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Founders	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
29½	15⅛	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	23	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	93	93	93	Aug26
14⅝	7⅝	Am Woolen	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	65	65	65	— ½
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	18	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79⅞	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	60	60	60	—2
69½	47⅝	Anaconda (¾g)	118	56½	54⅝	55	—1
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug20
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
37½	18	Andes Copper	2	26½	25	25	Aug20
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	7	7	7	
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1⅝g)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1¼
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	5	109¼	109	109	+ ¼
13⅝	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	43	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	4	91	90¼	90¾	Aug26
126	96	Armour Il. pf (7)	2	103⅝	103	103	Aug26
70⅛	54⅝	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	14	61¼	59⅝	59⅝	—1⅝
16¼	11	Arnold Const (⅜g)	2	13	13	13	— ½
17⅝	8¾	Artloom	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ½
24¾	15⅝	Assd Dry Goods	7	18	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	Aug24
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	107	107	107	—3¼
57½	49⅝	Associates Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	Aug18
94⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	20	74⅝	71⅞	72½	— ⅝
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	93	93	93	—1⅛
55½	44½	Atl Coast Line	12	47¼	45¾	45¾	—1¼
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	Aug18
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
37	27½	Atl Refining (1)	22	27½	26⅞	27	— ½
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108	108	108	—1
18½	14⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
52⅝	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	— ¼
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	3	76½	75	75	—2½
18¼	11⅝	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	—1½
36⅜	13½	Auburn Auto	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Aug26
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	7	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	4⅝	Baldwin Loco asd	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¾	20⅝	Baldwin Loco ct wi	21	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	71	24⅛	22⅞	23⅛	—1⅛
47⅛	27⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	9	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug19
43⅝	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	5	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ¼
32	22	Barker Bros	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	—1
35¼	23¼	Barnsdall (1)	12	23⅝	23	23	— ⅞
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	3	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
28⅝	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114⅝	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug25
15⅞	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
88⅝	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	Aug 4
30⅛	18⅝	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	18	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
23¾	20⅝	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	6	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
62⅝	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	57	57	57	+1
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	121	94⅝	91	92½	—1¼
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	Aug20
69⅝	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	61½	60⅝	61½	Aug25
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	7	23	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅞
49⅝	27⅞	Boeing Airplane	72	32⅞	30⅝	31	—1⅝
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	45	44⅛	45	+ ½
25	23	Bond Stores (1.60)	6	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ¼
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	9	23½	23⅛	23¼	
50⅝	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	35	48	46⅝	47¼	— ¼
15⅝	8	Boston & Maine	1	8	8	8	— ½
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	Aug24
35⅝	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	11	32½	31½	31½	—1½
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	12	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	19	44½	42½	43	— ⅜
53½	41¾	Briggs & St (2¾g)	2	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅜
47	37⅝	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	16½	16½	16½	Aug26
53	18⅛	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	22	19½	19	19	— ⅞
102¼	58¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	58½	58	58	— ⅜
52¾	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
24½	16⅝	Brunswick-Balke	9	17⅝	17¼	17¼	Aug26
25¼	14⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	15	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Budd Mfg	16	9⅛	9	9	— ½
13	7⅛	Budd Wheel (.20g)	11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
45¼	30⅝	Bullard Co (1)	6	32	32	32	—2
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	54½	54⅝	54½	— ½
18⅝	15½	Burlington Mills (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	9	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	— ⅜
11⅝	4⅛	Bush Terminal	3	5	5	5	
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Aug23
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	11	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
36⅛	28⅛	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	31½	31	31	— ⅜
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	19	6¼	5⅞	6	— ¼
33⅝	17⅛	Byers Co	6	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	27½	27½	27½	—1⅛
		—C—					
48¼	34½	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	4	34	34	34	— ⅜
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	+1½
6⅛	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	24	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	20	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	29⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
38¼	22½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	7	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
17⅛	11⅝	Canadian Pacific	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44	44	44	— ½
18⅛	13⅝	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	4	14	13½	13½	Aug26
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
9½	6⅝	Carriers & G (.10g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
191⅝	138	Case (J I)	11	167	164½	165	—3
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	4	96½	95	95	—1
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Aug26
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	21	36	35⅛	35	+ ⅜
115	106⅛	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ½
48¼	36⅛	Celotex (.50a)	2	38	37	37	—1⅛
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	2	31	31	31	— ½
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	2	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	
24⅝	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14½	8⅛	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Aug14
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	14	71	68⅝	68⅝	—1⅛
23⅝	11⅛	Certain-teed	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
63¼	35⅛	Champ Pap & P (2)	8	53	51	51	—2⅛
48	14⅝	Checker Cab	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Aug20
68⅝	48⅛	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	15	48	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅛
100	90⅛	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Aug26
90½	65⅛	Ches Corp (3)	2	66	65½	65½	Aug26
4⅛	2⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13½	6⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
8⅝	3	Chi & N W	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅞	9⅛	Chi & N W pf	1	11	11	11	Aug24
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2	2	2	
18⅛	8⅝	Chi Gt West pf	4	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
32	24	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	14	24	21	22	—2
3⅛	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	32	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
33	21	Chi Pneu T	18	24⅝	22⅝	23	—2
44⅝	38	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Aug26
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug26
8⅝	3⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
10⅞	4⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	13	Chi Yell Cab (1⅜g)	5	13	12	13	— ½
22⅛	15⅜	Chick Cot Oil	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	9⅛	Childs Co	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
135⅛	94	Chrysler (7g)	105	109⅛	107	108⅛	—1⅛
21⅛	17⅛	City Ice & F (2)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅝	6⅛	City Stores	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
46	33⅛	Clark Equip't (1.30g)	*15	43⅛	40	40	—3⅛
46⅛	38	Clev Graph Br (1g)	2	43⅛	43	43	—1⅛
39⅝	33⅝	Cluett Peabody (1)	12	36⅛	34	36⅛	+ ⅜
138⅛	123⅛	Coca-Cola (3)	2	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	+ ½
58	56⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Aug23
26⅝	17⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
104⅛	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
63⅝	47⅛	Coll & Aik (4g)	5	48	47⅛	48	—1
51⅛	31	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	34	34	34	Aug26
32	27⅛	Columb B S A (1.05g)	2	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
31⅛	27	Columb B S B (1.05g)	*1	27⅛	27	27	Aug26
20⅛	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	41	12	11⅛	11⅛	
108	90	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	4	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅝
46⅛	38⅛	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	41	41	41	Aug20
125⅛	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	Aug26
69⅛	56⅛	Coml Credit (4)	4	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
114	100	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	—1
90¼	81	Coml Invest Tr (4)	12	82	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
120	103⅛	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	Aug24
21¼	13	Coml Solv (.60)	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Comwlth & Sou	45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
75⅝	46	Comwlth & So pf (3)	5	54	54	54	
19⅛	11⅛	Conde Nast	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Aug24
45⅛	34	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	10	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
19¼	12⅛	Congress Cigar	1	15	15	15	Aug17
33⅝	19⅛	Consol Aircraft	3	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Consol Cigar	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	31⅛	Consol Edison (1⅛g)	48	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅜
108	99⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	10	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Aug20
5⅛	2½	Consol Film	1	3	3	3	
18⅝	10	Consol Film pf	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13½	8⅛	Consol Laundries	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	Consol Oil (.80a)	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
108⅛	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Aug16
10⅛	4½	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6	6	6	Aug26
1⅛	⅛	Consol Textile	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13⅛	8⅛	Consol Coal	8	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
92⅛	92⅛	Consumers P pf (4½)	9	92	92	92	Aug24
37⅛	26⅛	Container Corp (1.20)	35	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
37⅛	18⅛	Cont Baking A	7	22⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—1½
5⅛	2⅛	Cont Baking B	8	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
109⅛	81	Cont Baking pf (⅝a)	5	90	90	90	—2
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	12	58	57½	57½	— ¾
25⅛	15	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	21	15⅛	14⅛	15	— ½
62⅛	35⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ½
3⅛	2	Cont Motor	11	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
60	39⅛	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	35	43½	42	42	— ½
35⅛	25	Cont Steel (1)	1	27	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
71⅛	54⅛	Corn Products (3)	8	65½	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	2	160⅛	160⅛	160⅛	
10⅛	6	Coty	13	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	40	Crane Co	5	48¼	48	48	— ⅝
131	113⅛	Crane Co pf (7)	3	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	+ ⅛
115	100⅛	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅛
37	28⅛	Cream of Wh (1¼g)	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Aug24
28⅛	18⅛	Crosley Radio	5	19	18⅛	18⅛	
100⅛	68	Crown Cork (3)	14	73	72⅝	72⅛	— ¼
56⅛	41⅛	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	5	46	46	46	— ⅛
47⅛	38	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Aug26
25⅛	18⅛	Crown Zellerb (⅜g)	26	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
108⅝	94¼	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	99	98	98⅛	+ ¼
81⅛	51	Crucible Steel	12	72	69	69	—2⅛
135	115	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k)	1	127	127	127	Aug17
3	1½	Cuba Co	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
43	37⅛	Cudahy Pack (2½)	2	39	38⅛	38⅛	Aug10
20⅛	8⅛	Curtis Publishing	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
109⅛	65	Curtis Pub pf (7)	4	70½	70	70	+ ¼
9⅛	5	Curtiss-Wright	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Curtiss-Wright A	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
90⅛	73⅛	Cutler-Hammer (2g)	4	77⅛	77	77	—1
		—D—					
18⅛	12⅞	Davega Stores (1a)	2	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	Aug25
24	18	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	18	18	18	Aug25
143½	104⅝	Deere & Co (1g)	6	132	130	130	—1
31⅝	25⅛	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	
29	17⅝	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1)	2	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	33	Del & Hudson	13	33⅛	32¼	32⅛	—1
34⅛	13⅝	Del Lack & W	40	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	4	Den & Rio G W pf	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
146½	110⅝	Detroit Edison (5g)	2	110	110	110	— ½
76⅝	59	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	60	60	60	Aug26
36⅛	26	Diamond Match (1a)	2	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
40⅛	33	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	4	33½	33¼	33¼	Aug26
23	14⅝	Diam T Mot (½g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
29	20¼	Dist Corp-Seagram	15	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
96	80	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	Aug19
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
46⅝	35	Doehler Die Cast (1g)	3	38½	38	38	Aug23
51	38½	Dome Mines (2a)	2	40⅝	40	40	
12⅝	8⅝	Dominion Stores	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Aug21
77¼	47½	Douglas Aircraft	15	53	51	51⅛	— ⅝
159½	115⅝	Dow Chem (2.60g)	3	117⅝	117½	117½	— ⅜
55	[illegible]	Dresser A (3e)	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
39¼	24½	Dresser B (1e)	2	27	27	27	
1⅝	½	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug19
3½	1¼	Duluth S S & A pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug26
8¼	3	Dunhill Internat	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug25
17½	14	Duplan Silk	1	15	15	15	Aug26
180½	148½	du Pont de N (4¼g)	11	156⅝	152⅛	154	—3½
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	2	134¼	134¼	134¼	
		—E—					
17	9¼	Eastern Rolling Mill	5	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
198	151	Eastman Kodak (8)	7	185	183	183	
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1⅝g)	8	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ¼
16	10⅝	Eitingon Schild	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Elec & Mus (.18e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45½	34⅝	Elec Auto L (1.40g)	13	38½	37⅝	37⅝	—1
16	9⅛	Elec Boat	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	14⅝	Elec Pow & Light	78	21	19⅝	20	— ½
87	58½	Elec P & L $6 pf	4	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—1⅛
92¼	62	Elec P & L pf	1	72½	72½	72½	—1
44½	32½	Elec Stor Bat (3)	3	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug25
8	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug26
29	21⅝	El Paso N Gas (1.30g)	4	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
60	53	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	53	53	53	Aug26
17¾	8	Eng Pub Svc	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
78¼	55	Eng P S $5 pf (5k)	1	56½	56½	56½	Aug24
81	60	Eng P S pf ww (5½k)	1	61	61	61	Aug12
86½	65	Eng P S $6 pf (6k)	3	66	65½	66	Aug25
9⅝	4⅝	Equitable Off Bldg	1	5	5	5	Aug26
23⅝	13⅛	Erie RR	8	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
35⅝	19½	Erie 1 pf	11	21	21	21	
28¼	14¼	Erie 2 pf	2	15¼	15	15¼	— ¾
14⅛	7¼	Eureka Vac Clean	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
34¼	18	Evans Prod (1)	6	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
6⅝	2⅝	Exchange Buffet	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		—F—					
71⅞	49½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	9	58¼	55¾	56½	—2⅛
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	45½	Fajardo Sugar (3g)	1	48½	48½	48½	Aug26
29⅝	16⅝	Fed Light & Trac	1	17	17	17	— ½
150	86½	Fed Mining & Sm	4	140	140	140	Aug 4
129	94¼	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Aug12
11⅝	6¼	Fed Motor	7	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
11⅛	5½	Fed Screw	2	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
6	3	Fed Water Serv A	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
43⅝	31½	Fedd D Stores (1½g)	5	32½	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
108⅝	92½	Fedd D Strs pf (4¼)	1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	Aug23
46⅝	36	Fid P Fir Ins (1.60a)	3	39¼	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
41⅝	31	Fireston T&R (1⅛g)	5	32½	32¼	32¼	—1
107½	101⅛	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Aug24
52¼	39½	First Nat Strs (2½)	4	41½	40¼	40¼	—1¼
46¼	26¼	Flintkote (1)	13	28¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
58½	46	Florence Stove (1g)	2	46	46	46	Aug23
39½	31	Florsheim Sh A (2)	3	32	32	32	Aug26
9⅝	4	Follansbee	13	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
58	47	Food Mach (1a)	3	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	Aug25
54½	37	Foster Wheeler	18	38	36	36	—2
18⅝	7⅝	Francisco Sug	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Aug26
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	13	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅞
		—G—					
7½	4½	Gabriel A	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug26
15⅝	11⅝	Gair (Robert)	5	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
39¼	32	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	4	33½	33½	33½	Aug26
19½	11	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	4	11⅛	11	11	— ½
15½	10½	Gen Am Investors	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
105½	98	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug10
86½	62½	Gen Am Trans (1½g)	9	65	61	61	—5
19½	10⅝	Gen Baking (.60)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
14	7⅝	Gen Bronze	1	8	8	8	— ¼
32½	20	Gen Cable	1	24	24	24	— ½
65	39½	Gen Cable A	3	49⅝	48	48	— ⅜
126⅝	112½	Gen Cable pf	1	117½	117½	117½	Aug26
52½	33	Gen Cigar (2½g)	2	32	32	32	— ½
64⅝	49⅝	Gen Electric (.80g)	114	54	51	52	—1¾
44¼	36	Gen Foods (2)	14	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Gen Gas & Elec A	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	
65⅛	60	Gen Mills (3)	9	62⅝	62	62	Aug26
70½	48⅛	Gen Motors (2¼g)	183	55⅝	53¼	53⅝	—1½
122⅝	113	Gen Motors pf (5)	4	120⅛	120	120	
15⅝	8⅞	Gen Outdoor Adv	3	11	11	11	— ⅜
60⅝	42½	Gen Outdr Adv A	3	51	50¾	51	Aug24
19	15⅝	Gen Print Ink (.30g)	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	Aug26
5⅝	3	Gen Pub Service	5	3⅛	3	3	
65½	41¼	Gen Ry Sig (1)	1	41	39½	39½	—2
5⅝	3	Gen Real & Util	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
48⅝	30½	Gen Real & Util pf	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	55	Gen Refract (2h)	4	55	53½	53½	—2½
33¾	20¼	Gen Thea Eq (⅝g)	8	25	24	24	— ⅝
43⅛	33	Gen Time Inst (1a)	1	36	36	36	Aug23
20⅞	14	Gillette (⅜g)	2	14½	14	14	— ⅛
88⅝	73½	Gillette pf (5)	2	73½	73	73	— ½
29⅝	20⅛	Gimbel Bros	30	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅞
90⅝	80	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Aug26
51½	40⅝	Glidden Co (2a)	4	41½	41⅛	41½	— ½
58⅛	51½	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	—1⅝
6⅞	4	Gobel (Adolph)	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
8¼	5	Goebel Brew (.20a)	12	5	5	5	
50½	31	Goodrich (1g)	58	37	34½	35⅝	—2½
87⅝	77⅞	Goodrich pf (5)	2	80	80	80	+ ¼
47⅝	27⅝	Goodyr T&R (1⅛g)	78	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅞
141	100	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	3	116	116	116	—1
13½	7⅝	Gotham Silk Hos	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	3	Graham-Paige	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15	8½	Granby Consol Min	5	9½	9¼	9½	
5⅝	2½	Grand Union	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	Aug26
27¾	17	Grand Union pf (2k)	1	18	18	18	Aug21
48½	32	Granite City Stl (1)	1	33	33	33	
47⅝	34½	Grant (W T) (1.40a)	2	38⅝	38	38	— ½
28⅝	17⅝	Gt Nor Ir Or ct (⅝g)	14	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅜
56⅝	40⅝	Gt No Ry pf	51	48¼	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅞
42⅝	34	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	3	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
39½	27⅝	Green (H L) (1.60a)	5	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	12⅝	Greyhound (.80)	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11½	10⅛	Greyhound pf (.55)	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅝	2	Guantanamo Sugar	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ½
17⅝	10	Gulf Mobile & Nor	1	9	9	9	—1⅛
60⅝	40	Gulf Mobile & N pf	1	40	40	40	Aug26
120	98⅛	Gulf Sta Stl	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug13
		—H—					
38⅝	27	Hackensack Wat (1½g)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Aug18
20⅝	12⅝	Hall Printing	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
31	26⅛	Hamilton W (1⅛g)	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Aug25
50⅛	40	Harb-Walker (1½g)	2	41⅝	41	41⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Hat Corp A (.50a)	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6	4	Hayes Body	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
117½	109	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	1	110	110	110	Aug23
18⅝	11½	Hecker Prod (.60a)	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
136	99⅛	Helme (G W) (5a)	5	99	98⅝	99	Aug25
30⅝	20	Hercules Motors (1)	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
160	144⅝	Hercules Powd (2g)	2	162	161	161	
87⅝	87⅝	Hershey Choc (3)	2	88	88	88	Aug26
111	101	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	104	103⅝	104	Aug26
37	23⅛	Hinde & Dau P (1g)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Aug21
52⅝	35⅛	Holland Furn (2g)	4	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	21	Hollander (1)	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
43⅛	20	Holly Sugar (2⅛g)	2	20⅛	20	20	Aug26
50⅝	46⅛	Homestake M (4½)	10	47	46⅛	47	
41	33	Houd-Her A (2½)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Aug17
27⅝	18	Houd-Her B (1½)	10	21⅝	21	21	—1
73	57⅞	Household Fin (4)	1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅝
94	88⅛	Household F pf (5)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Aug26
17⅝	12⅛	Houston Oil	25	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
90⅛	63⅛	Howe Sound (3a)	10	77⅛	75⅛	76	—1⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Hudson & Man	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
15⅝	6⅝	Hudson & Man pf	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	Aug17
23⅝	13⅛	Hudson Motor	7	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
4⅛	3	Hupp Motor	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		—I—					
38	21	Illinois Central	10	22½	21½	21½	— ⅝
67½	36	Illinois Central pf	6	37	36	36	Aug20
23⅛	12⅝	Indian Refining	1	13	13	13	Aug25
47⅝	33	Indust Rayon (2)	6	37⅝	37	37	— ⅝
144	124	Ingersoll Rand (3g)	1	133	133	133	Aug26
131⅛	94	Inland Steel (4a)	10	106	104	104	—5
33⅛	17⅝	Inspiration Copper	41	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
6	4⅛	Insuranshr ct (.10g)	4	5	5	5	
13⅝	5⅝	Interboro Rap Tr	2	7	7	7	Aug26
64¼	41	Interchem Corp (2)	1	50	50	50	—1
11⅛	4⅝	Intercont Rubber	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
38⅝	16⅛	Interlake Iron	43	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
9⅛	5	Int Agricultural	7	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
63⅛	42	Int Agr pr pf (3k)	3	47	45	45	Aug26
160	146⅛	Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	154	154	154	Aug26
120	99⅛	Int Harvester (2½)	21	112⅛	110¼	111	— ½
162	144⅝	Int Harvester pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Aug24
16⅝	8⅝	Int Hydroelec A	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
15¼	6½	Int Merc Marine	3	11¼	10⅝	11¼	Aug24
18⅝	10	Int Mining (.45g)	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
73⅝	55⅛	Int Nickel Can (1⅝g)	76	62⅝	61	61½	—1
135⅝	127⅝	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	Aug24
24⅝	16⅛	Int Pap & Pwr A	6	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
18	10⅝	Int Pap & Pwr B	1	13	13	13	— ½
9⅛	5⅛	Int Pap & Pwr C	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
121⅝	99½	Int Pap & Pwr pf	14	104	100⅝	102	—1⅝
28⅝	24	Int Salt (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	Aug23
49⅝	41¼	Int Shoe (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug26
52	31⅝	Int Silver	3	46	45	45	Aug26
15⅝	9⅝	Int Tel & Tel	43	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
26⅛	20⅛	Intrst Dp Sto (2½g)	10	24⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅝
26⅛	18⅝	Intertype (.30g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
30	25⅛	Island Creek Cl (2)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Aug26
		—J—					
67⅝	67⅛	Jewel Tea (4)	1	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	—1
155	120	Johns-Manville (3)	11	130	125	125	—4½
		—K—					
46	28	Kalam Stove (1a)	1	32	32	32	Aug26
20	15	Kan City Southern	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug26
44⅝	25	Kan City Sou pf	1	30⅝	30	28	Aug19
35	25	Kaufm Dept (1.20a)	3	28⅝	28½	28½	— ½
27¼	20	Kayser (J) (1⅝g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Aug26
23⅝	13⅝	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	2	16	16	16	Aug26
18½	8⅝	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	2	12⅝	12	12	— ½
69⅝	51	Kennecott (3g)	79	59⅛	57⅝	57⅝	—1¼
20⅛	14½	Keystone S & W (.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	Aug26
46⅝	37¼	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Kinney (G R)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	Kresge (S S) (.90g)	*5	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Kresge Dept Stores	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Aug24
47⅜	31¼	Kress (S H) (1.60)	2	33	33	33	Aug18
24⅝	18	Kroger Groc (1.60)	5	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
		—L—					
24	18⅛	Lambert (2)	10	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ¾
17¼	12	Lane Bryant (½g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug20
27⅝	17	Lee Rub & T (1g)	2	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
51½	32	Lehigh Port C (1½)	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Aug25
3⅝	1⅝	Lehigh Valley Coal	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Lehigh Val Coal pf	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	12⅝	Lehigh Valley RR	14	13¼	13	13	
43⅛	36	Lehman Corp (1a)	9	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	14	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
58⅝	40	Lerner Stores (2a)	3	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Aug26
79	58½	L O F Glass (3g)	9	67	64⅝	64⅝	—1⅝
15⅝	9⅝	Libby McN & Libby	3	12⅛	12	12	
29	25⅝	Life Savers (1.60a)	1	28	28	28	Aug24
113¼	93	Ligg & Myers (4a)	1	98	98	98	Aug25
114	94¼	Ligg & My B (4a)	1	99	99	99	
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	160	160	160	
23½	18⅝	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	3	22½	22	22	Aug24
83⅛	58	Lima Loco (1g)	4	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅛
63	51½	Link Belt (2)	3	60	58⅝	59	
26⅝	23⅝	Liq Carbonic (1.60)	15	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
87⅝	64½	Loew's (6g)	19	81½	79⅝	80½	—1
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	2	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
3⅝	1½	Loft	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ½
75⅛	50¼	Lone Star Cem (3)	4	53	51½	51½	— ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Long-Bell A	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
43¼	28¼	Loose-Wiles Bis (2)	5	29½	28⅝	28⅝	Aug26
28⅝	20	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	10	21	20⅝	20⅝	
99	82¼	Louisv & Nash (5g)	5	85⅝	84	84	—3
42⅝	19¼	Louisv G&E A (1½)	6	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	29¼	Ludlum Steel (1)	51	32	32	32	+ ⅛
		—M—					
36	30½	MacAnd & F (2a)	2	31½	31½	31½	Aug26
63¼	40⅝	Mack Trucks (1)	1	43¼	42	42	—1¼
58¾	44	Macy (R H) (2a)	32	46½	45½	45½	— ¾
15⅝	10½	Mad Sq Gar (1.15g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Aug20
63	42	Magma Cop (1⅝g)	4	48⅝	48½	48½	Aug23
7⅝	3⅝	Manati Sugar	2	6	6	6	Aug25
7	4½	Manati Sugar ct	3	5½	5½	5½	
16⅝	12½	Mandel Bros (1g)	2	12½	12½	12½	Aug25
16½	6⅝	Manhattan Ry m gtd	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug26
29⅝	18¼	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Aug26
6⅝	3¼	Maracaibo Oil	4	4	4	4	— ⅝
14¼	9⅝	Marine Midl (.40a)	21	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
51¾	39	Marlin-Rock (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	—1
30⅞	18⅞	Marshall Field	21	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
29¼	19½	Martin (G L) Co	12	21	20	20¼	— ½
13⅞	7	Martin-Parry	3	8	8	8	Aug23
74	48½	Masonite (1a)	1	52	52	52	—1
41¾	32⅝	Math Alkali (1½)	9	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
66¼	51¼	May Dept Sto (3a)	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	—1¼
15½	8	Maytag	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Aug26
44	34	Maytag pf ww (3)	3	36½	36½	36½	Aug26
36	21	McCall (2)	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
24¼	14⅝	McCrory Stores	11	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
106¼	82	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Aug25
54½	40⅝	McGraw Elec (2)	2	52⅝	52½	52½	Aug26
28½	16½	McGraw-Hill (.42½g)	2	18	18	18	Aug26
42½	32¾	McIntyre Porc (2)	5	35¼	35¼	35½	— ⅜
42½	31½	McKeesport T (2)	8	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅝	McKesson & Robbins	25	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
47½	42¾	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	45	45	45	Aug26
19	12¼	McLellan Stor (¾g)	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
34¾	25	Mead Corp (1g)	30	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
93½	90	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	90	90	90	Aug26
86½	67	Melville Shoe (5)	-	69¼	69¼	69¼	—1½
16⅞	9¼	Mengel	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
72¼	58	Mesta Mach (3¾g)	8	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	— ¾
26¼	14⅝	Mjami Copper	23	18⅝	17⅛	18	+ ½
35⅝	25⅛	Mid-Cont Pet (½g)	18	29½	28	28	—1⅞
48⅛	33⅞	Midland Steel (2)	1	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
120	96	Minn-Honeywell (3)	1	115	115	115	+1½
16⅛	11	Minn-Mol Imp	9	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
108	88½	Minn-Mol Imp pf	1	103	103	103	—3
2¼	1¼	Minn St P & S S M	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug20
5⅛	2⅛	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ½
34	23⅝	Mission Corp (1g)	1	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¾
9⅝	5½	Mo-Kan-Texas	5	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
34⅝	21	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	11	22	21	21	— ⅞
6¼	3	Mo Pacific	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	6	Mo Pacific pf	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
40⅞	28	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	3	32	32	32	— ½
107	85	Monsanto Ch (1½g)	5	107½	106¼	107¼	+1
69	48	Montgom Ward (2a)	114	60⅝	58⅝	59¾	— ⅞
46	31	Morrell & Co	1	33	33	33	Aug16
3½	¾	Mother Lode	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38½	27⅝	Motor Prod (2½g)	9	33½	32	32¼	— ⅞
26	17½	Motor Wheel (1.60)	4	21⅝	20½	20½	Aug26
54	37	Mueller Brass (1a)	7	38	38	38	Aug26
15¼	12	Mullins Mfg B	5	13⅛	13	13	— ½
36½	19¾	Munsingwear (1½a)	3	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅜
90	67	Murphy (GC) (3.60)	3	76	76	76	—3½
20⅝	10⅝	Murray Corp	11	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
71	58⅝	Myers & Bro (2g)	6	68	66	66	—2
		—N—					
24⅝	16½	Nash-Kelvinatr (1)	15	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
24	17⅝	Nat Acme (¼g)	3	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	— ¼
18⅝	11¼	Nat Aviation	4	11½	11½	11½	Aug26
33⅝	22⅝	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	Aug24
33⅝	25	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44)	2	26	26	26	Aug25
103½	83¾	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Aug20
59	51⅝	Nat Bond & Sh (⅝g)	3	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ½
38⅝	29⅝	Nat Cash Reg (¾g)	15	33½	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅛	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	25	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
24⅝	15	Nat Dept Stores	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	6½	Nat Dept Stores pf	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Aug24
35	27½	Nat Distillers (2)	22	30⅝	30	30	+ ⅛
38	29	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	-	30	30	30	—1
18⅝	12	Nat Gypsum	14	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
44	30⅝	Nat Lead (½)	6	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
171	154⅝	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	156½	156⅛	156½	+1⅛
61⅞	44	Nat M&S C (1¼g)	2	51	50½	50½	— ½
14⅝	8⅝	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	12	10⅛	10	10	
2⅛	⅞	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug25
1	⅝	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	2	½	⅝	⅝	Aug26
99¼	70	Nat Steel (1¼g)	16	92⅝	90⅝	91¼	—1⅛
41⅝	31⅝	Nat Supply	21	33½	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
137	121½	Nat Sup pf (3¼k)	2	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	— ½
12½	6¼	Nat Tea (.30g)	6	7	7	7	Aug26
12⅛	9⅛	Natomas (.80)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
57⅝	37	Neisner Bros (2)	2	40	40	40	Aug25
64⅝	50	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Aug18
41⅝	28	Newpt Ind (1¼g)	12	34¼	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
88⅝	65	NY Air Brake (1½g)	3	64⅝	64	64	—1
55⅝	34⅝	NY Central	121	36⅝	35	35	—1
72	41	NY Chi & StL	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—2½
100	79	NY Chi & StL pf	1	79	79	79	Aug26
31⅝	21	NYC Omnibus	6	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
2	⅝	NY Investors	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	NY NH & H	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30⅝	12⅝	NY NH & H pf	10	12⅝	12	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	NY Ont & W	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	NY Shipbuilding	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
272	236⅝	Norfolk & W (10)	41	248	246	246	—1½
4⅝	1⅝	Norfolk Southern	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Nor American Aviat	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	21	Nor American (.30g)	62	23⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1
57⅝	49⅝	Nor American pf (3)	2	51	51	51	Aug26
104⅝	97⅝	Nor Amer Ed pf (6)	2	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	Aug26
36⅝	25⅝	Northern Pacific	53	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Norwalk Tire & Rub	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		—O—					
22⅝	11⅝	Ohio Oil (⅜g)	13	18⅝	18	18	— ⅝
73	53½	Oliver Farm Equip	21	61⅝	60	60	—1⅝
26⅝	12	Omnibus	3	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Oppenhm Coll (½g)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
48⅝	23⅝	Otis Elevator (.80g)	11	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14½	Otis Steel	12	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
97	75	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	3	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	—4⅝
29	22	Outbrd M&M (1¼g)	2	24	24	24	— ⅝
163⅝	82⅝	Owens-Ill Gl (1½g)	9	95⅝	94⅝	95⅝	+2
		—P—Q—					
23	17	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	7	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	20	Pac Fin Calif (1.60)	1	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
38	28⅝	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	11	31	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	40⅝	Pac Lighting (3)	7	42⅝	42	42	— ⅝
44⅝	25	Pac Mills (1⅝g)	*1	27	27	27	— ⅞
29⅝	20⅝	Pac West Oil (.40e)	1	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	7⅝	Packard Mot (.15g)	34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	Pan-Am Pet	3	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Aug26
4⅝	2	Panhandle P & R	1	2	2	2	
90	61⅝	Paraffine (3g)	1	70	70	70	Aug25
28⅝	16⅝	Paramount Pict	176	22⅝	20⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
200½	121	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	1	148⅝	148⅝	148⅝	—13⅝
30⅝	15⅝	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	28	20⅝	18⅝	19⅝	— ½
34⅝	24⅝	Park & Tilford (3)	1	28	28	28	Aug21
8⅝	4	Park Utah	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	36⅝	Parke Davis (1.80g)	4	39	39	39	Aug26
29⅝	23	Parker Rust-Pr (1½)	1	28	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Parmelee Trans	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Aug20
10⅝	6⅝	Pathe Film	88	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Patino Mines	7	15⅝	15	15⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Peerless Corp	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
64	38⅝	Penick & Ford (1⅝g)	1	47	47	47	Aug25
103⅝	85	Penney (JC) (3g)	7	89⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Penn Coal & Coke	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Penn-Dixie Cement	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
76⅝	43⅝	Penn-Dixie pf A	1	47	47	47	Aug23
29⅝	23	Penn Gl S ct (⅝g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Aug19
50⅝	34⅝	Penn RR (⅝g)	35	35⅝	34	34	—1
63	47	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ½
65½	43⅝	Peoples G L & Coke	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
17	4⅝	Peoria & East	1	8	8	8	Aug13
48½	28⅝	Pere Marquette	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Aug23
91	75	Pere Marquette pf	1	75	75	75	—1½
87	71	Pere Marquette pr pf	1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	Aug16
25	19	Pet Milk (1)	1	19	19	19	Aug25
21⅝	16¼	Petrol Corp (.90g)	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	Pfeiffer Brew (.50g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
50⅝	40	Phelps Dodge (1¼g)	23	47⅛	46	46	— ½
54½	38⅝	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
100¼	76	Phila Co pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Aug25
3⅝	1	Phila & R Coal & I	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
95¼	70	Philip Morris (3¾g)	23	91½	88½	89⅝	+ ⅜
20	11⅝	Phillips Jones	2	14	13⅝	14	Aug26
64	49⅝	Phillips Pet (2a)	40	58⅝	57	57⅝	+1⅝
9½	6	Phoenix Hosiery	1	7	7	7	— ⅜
20⅝	14⅝	Pierce Oil pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Aug26
33⅝	26⅝	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	5	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	Aug26
18⅝	10⅝	Pittsburgh Coal	1	14	14	14	Aug26
78⅝	53	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	60	60	60	Aug26
14⅝	14⅝	Pitts Coke & Ir	1	14	14	14	— ¼
20	12	Pitts Scr & B (.30g)	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
43	24½	Pittsburgh Steel	2	22	22	22	Aug13
4	2⅝	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	4	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Pittsburgh United	11	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
2	1	Pittston Co	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	Plym Oil (1.05g)	3	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Pond Creek Poc (2)	2	17	17	17	— ½
33⅝	21⅝	Poor & Co B	6	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+1⅝
11⅝	4⅝	Porto R-Am Tob A	5	5⅝	5	5	Aug26
3⅝	1⅝	Porto R-Am Tob B	1	2	2	2	Aug26
15⅝	6⅝	Postal Tel & C pf	9	8½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
31⅝	17⅝	Pressed Steel Car	11	19⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅝
31	18	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (¼)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Aug23
86	50	Pres Stl Car 2pf (2½)	2	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	Aug24
65½	55½	Procter & Gam (2a)	5	59⅝	58⅝	59	— ½
53⅝	38⅝	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	11	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
162⅝	147½	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	1	150	150	150	Jul 1
140⅝	124	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	131	131	131	+ ¼
128⅝	112⅝	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	— ⅝
112⅝	99⅝	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	103	103	103	
113⅝	110	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Aug26
72½	51⅝	Pullman (1½)	15	52	51	51⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	16⅝	Pure Oil	97	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ½
107	99	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	2	102	102	102	Aug20
23⅝	13⅝	Purity Bak (.45g)	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅝	16	Quaker St Oil (.70g)	4	17⅝	17	17	— ½
		—R—					
13⅝	7⅝	Radio	228	11⅝	11	11⅝	— ⅛
80	63	Radio cv pf (3½)	9	73	73	73	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Radio-Keith-Orph	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	29	Raybest-Man (1¼g)	9	30⅝	30	30⅝	— ⅛
47	32	Reading Co (2)	4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
49	36	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	Aug25
43⅝	34⅝	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	37	35	37	Aug19
13⅝	7⅝	Real Silk Hosiery	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug20
4⅝	2	Reis & Co	4	2⅝	2	2	Aug26
30	20	Reis & Co 1 pf	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Aug26
22⅝	16⅝	Reliable Stores (1)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
35⅝	17⅝	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
29⅝	21	Rem Rand (1.05g)	26	25⅝	24⅝	25	+ ¼
94⅝	80	Rem R pf ww (4½)	4	90	90	90	— ⅝
9⅝	5	Reo Motor	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—2
47⅝	27⅝	Republic Steel	159	35⅝	34	34⅝	— ⅝
124	109	Rep Stl cv pf (4½k)	4	117	116⅝	116⅝	—1
110⅝	97⅝	Rep Stl pf A (6)	4	103	102⅝	102⅝	Aug26
49⅝	32	Revere Cop & Brass	3	35	34	34	—1
98	71	Revere C & Br A	3	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	Aug26
30⅝	22⅝	Reynolds Met (1)	4	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
112	101	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	103	103	103	Aug26
34⅝	16⅝	Reynolds Spring (1)	3	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Aug26
58	49	Reynolds Tob B (3)	7	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅝
14	11⅝	Rhine-West Elec.	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Aug26
31½	19	Ritter Dental (⅜g)	2	18	18	18	—1
86½	60	Roan Ant Cp (1.11g)	1	71½	71½	71½	Aug26
38	30	Ruberoid (.60)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
9⅝	3½	Rutland pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Aug17
		—S—					
46	31	Safeway Stores (2)	2	34	33¾	33¾	—1¼
65	43¾	St Jos Lead (2a)	8	55¼	54⅞	55¼	— ½
4⅝	2⅝	StL-San Francisco	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug23
11⅛	4⅝	StL-San Fran pf	5	5½	5	5	— ¾
27½	14½	Savage Arms (¾g)	3	24½	24½	24½	
51¾	38⅝	Schenley Distill (3)	6	41¼	41	41	— ⅝
98¼	91	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	1	92	92	92	Aug26
3¼	1½	Schulte Ret Stores	15	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
23⅝	12½	Schulte Ret Sto pf	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Seaboard Air Line	2	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8½	4	Seabd Air Line pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	36	Seaboard Oil (1)	5	37	36	37	+1
11¼	6¾	Seagrave	2	8½	8½	8½	Aug11
98⅝	81	Sears Roebuck (3)	37	92½	89½	90⅝	—2⅝
34	26	Servel (1a)	10	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
42½	29	Sharon Steel (1.20)	17	35½	33⅝	33⅝	—1⅝
120	95	Sharon Steel pf (5)	2	101¼	100	100	—4¼
14	9¼	Sharp & Dohme	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Aug26
65	56	Sharp & D pf (3½)	2	56½	56	56	— ½
17⅝	12	Shattuck (FG) (.60)	6	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
34¾	24⅝	Shell Union (½g)	43	25½	24½	24⅝	
105⅝	102	Shell Union pf (5½)	3	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
17⅝	12	Silv K Coalit (.65g)	2	14	13½	13½	— ¾
58	40	Simmons (1g)	19	44¼	43	43½	—1
4¼	3⅛	Simms Petroleum	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
60⅝	42	Skelly Oil (1g)	3	50⅝	50	50	—1
102½	98½	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Aug21
54½	25	Smith (A O)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
40½	27½	Smith & C Ty (⅞g)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
29⅝	19½	Snider Pack (1½g)	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ½
23¼	16¼	Socony-Vac (½g)	315	21⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅞
115	110	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	112	112	112	Aug11
6⅝	3½	Sou Am G&P (.10g)	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
42½	32½	Sou P R Sugar (2)	10	36	34¾	35½	— ¼
32½	22½	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	5	24¼	24½	24¼	+ ¼
65⅝	40⅝	Southn Pacific	127	40¼	38½	38⅝	—1⅞
43⅝	24	Southn Railway	29	26½	25⅝	26	
60½	37¼	Southn Railway pf	19	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
65½	49	Southn Ry M&O (4)	1	52	52	52	Aug17
11⅝	6½	Spalding	2	7	7	7	Aug26
9½	5¼	Sparks Withington	14	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅜
31	17⅝	Spear & Co	1	20½	20½	20½	Aug20
36	26½	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	2	28	28	28	Aug23
23¾	16	Sperry Corp (.60g)	16	17⅝	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
35	26½	Spicer Mfg	7	31⅝	31	31	— ½
28⅝	19⅛	Spiegel Inc (¾g)	21	23½	22½	23¼	
48⅝	37⅝	Square D Co (.80g)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Aug26
16¼	11⅛	Stand Brands (.80)	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Stand Com Tob	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	5¼	Stand Gas & Elec	6	8¼	7⅞	8	
32⅝	13	Stand Gas & Elec pf	12	19	18½	18½	—1
65	33	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	1	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	Aug23
72⅝	36½	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
4	2⅝	Stand Investing	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug25
50	39⅝	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	28	43	41⅝	41⅝	—1¼
50	40⅝	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	31	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
36½	30⅝	Stand Oil Kan	2	35	35	35	Aug26
76	63⅝	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	64	65⅝	63¼	63⅝	—1⅝
48	34½	Starrett (LS) (2½g)	1	42	42	42	— ⅜
75	62⅝	Sterling Prod (3.80)	2	67	66½	67	+ ½
21	17	Stewart-Warn (½a)	10	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
17½	14	Stokely Bros (.95g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug26
33⅝	17	Stone & Webster	18	21⅝	20¼	20½	—1⅜
20	12	Studebaker	64	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
77½	65	Sun Oil (1a)	*1	68	67	67	Aug26
22¼	17¼	Sunshine Min (3)	6	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
61⅝	37½	Superheater (1⅜g)	5	42	42	42	—1
7¾	4½	Superior Oil	42	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
47¼	28⅝	Superior Steel	7	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	—2¼
39⅞	31	Sutherld Pap (1.60a)	2	32	32	32	Aug24
20½	13	Sweets Co of Am	8	17	17	17	Aug25
28⅝	21⅝	Swift & Co (1.20)	10	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
33⅞	29⅞	Swift Internat (2)	8	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
23⅝	15¼	Symin-Gou ww (.35g)	10	16⅝	16	16	— ¼
17⅝	11⅝	Symin-Gou xw (.35g)	11	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
		—T—					
15¾	10⅛	Talcott Inc (.60g)	1	11	11	11	Aug26
8⅝	6½	Telautograph (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Aug24
15⅝	10⅝	Tenn Corp (⅛g)	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ½
54¾	41⅝	Texas & Pacific Ry	2	41½	41½	41½	Aug26
65½	50⅝	Texas Corp (2)	96	59⅝	58⅝	59	— ⅜
9⅝	6	Texas Gulf Prod	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
44	33⅝	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	2	38½	38	38	
20⅛	12⅝	Texas Pac C&O (.40)	36	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Texas Pac Land T	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
40	33	Thatcher (3a)	6	37	37	37	
64	60⅝	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	60	60	60	Aug26
15⅝	8	The Fair	8	9⅝	9	9	
13⅝	9⅝	Thermoid	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	1	Third Ave	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson (JR)	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson Pr	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Starrett	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thomp-Starrett pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
31⅝	18⅝	Tide-W As Oil (1a)	27	19⅝	19	19	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tide-W A O pf (4½)	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Timk-Det Axle (⅝g)	3	24⅝	23⅝	24	
70	60	Timk Roll B (3a)	6	62	61⅝	62	
17	10⅝	Transamerica	50	10⅝	10⅝	10	
22⅝	12⅝	Transcont & W Air	9	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
27⅝	16	Transue & Wil (.30g)	*1	17	17	17	Aug26
11⅝	7⅝	Tri-Continental (⅝g)	3	8	8	8	
109⅝	101⅝	Tri-Cont pf (6)	4	102	102	102	Aug13
12	8⅝	Truax-Traer (.60)	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
20⅝	14	Truscon Steel	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Aug13
40⅝	28⅝	Tw C-Fox F (1g)	31	33⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
50	39	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	1	40	40	40	Aug26
17⅝	8⅝	Twin City Rap Tr	7	9⅝	9	9	
20⅝	16⅝	Twin Coach (.30g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
		—U—					
6⅝	3⅛	Ulen & Co	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
108½	72	Underwd-Ell (3⅛g)	3	88	87½	87½	— ¼
91½	62	Union Bag & P (3)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ½
111	95	Union Carb (3.20g)	14	98½	96	96	—2½
28½	22½	Union Oil Cal (.85g)	11	24½	23⅞	24	
148½	118½	Union Pacific (6)	7	118½	118	118½	+ ½
99½	90½	Union Pacific pf (4)	1	90	90	90	— ½
31½	24½	Union Tk Car (1.60)	1	27½	27½	27½	Aug25
34½	14½	United Air Lines	7	14½	14½	14½	— ½
39½	22½	United Aircrf (½g)	22	27½	26½	26½	— ½
31½	17	United Am Bosch	1	21	21	21	Aug13
30½	22½	United Bis (1.60)	3	22½	22	22½	— ½
91	69½	United Carbon (4)	3	67½	66	66	—1
35	29	United-Carr F (2)	1	34	34	34	Aug25
8½	4	United Corp	41	5	4½	4½	— ½
46½	33½	United Corp pf (3)	4	36½	36½	36½	— ½
16	10½	United Drug (½g)	9	11	10½	10½	— ½
28½	18½	United Dyewd (1a)	1	21	21	21	—1
9½	5½	United Elec Coal	13	8½	8½	8½	— ½
63	43½	United En & F (1½g)	1	51	51	51	
90½	74½	United Fruit (3)	6	74½	73	73	—1½
17	11	United Gas Imp (1)	20	13	12½	12½	
113½	102½	United Gas I pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	
16½	8½	United Pprbd (.20g)	2	9½	9½	9½	— ½
24½	15	US & Foreign Sec	11	16½	16½	16½	— ½
100½	92	US & For S pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	Aug24
3½	1½	US Distributing	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ½
34½	13½	US Freight (1½e)	3	15	14½	14½	—1
137	103½	US Gypsum (2)	1	110	110	110	—3½
23½	13½	US Hoffman Mach	4	18½	18	18	— ½
70	53½	US Hoff M pf (2½)	1	57½	57½	57½	—2
43½	28	US Indus Alco	4	33½	33½	33½	— ½
15½	6½	US Leather	15	10	9½	9	—1½
22½	13½	US Leather A	8	17½	17	17	— ½
112	89	US Lea pr pf (13¼k)	1	105	105	105	
72½	44½	US Pipe&Fdry (3)	8	50½	49½	50½	— ½
19½	10	US Realty & Imp	15	11	10½	10½	— ½
72½	44½	US Rubber	32	56½	53½	54½	—1½
118	81½	US Rubber 1 pf	24	92	89½	91	—1
105	78	US Smelt Ref (4g)	4	87	86	86	—2
75½	66½	US Smelt pf (3½)	3	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
126½	75	US Steel	337	111½	107½	108½	—3½
150	126½	US Steel pf (7)	3	129	128½	128½	—1½
138	130	US Tobacco (5a)	1	128½	128½	128½	Aug20
9½	5½	United Stkyds (½)	1	6½	6½	6½	
8½	3½	United Stores A	5	5½	5½	5½	— ½
84½	65	United Stores pf	2	66	66	66	Jul 27
21	18½	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	8	19	18½	19	Aug26
86	68	Univ Leaf Tob (2a)	1	73	73	73	Aug26
4½	1½	Utilities P & Lt A	12	1½	1½	1½	
		—V—					
2⅝	1⅛	Vadsco	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
44⅝	32	Van Raalte (2¼g)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—1⅛
39⅝	24⅛	Vanadium	13	31¼	30⅛	31	— ⅞
47	40⅛	Vick Chemical (2a)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	Aug24
12⅝	7	Va-Caro Chemical	13	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
74⅝	48½	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1¼k)	11	54⅛	51	52	—3
135	123⅛	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	Aug25
		—W—					
10⅛	3⅛	Wabash Ry	7	4	4	4	
18⅝	7⅛	Wabash pf A	6	7½	7½	7½	
19⅝	11⅛	Waldorf Sys (1.20)	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33	24⅛	Walgreen (3)	4	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
92⅛	84⅛	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+1⅛
51⅛	42⅛	Walker (H) G&W (3)	8	48⅛	48	48	
19⅞	19	Walkr (H) G&W pf (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Aug16
18⅛	11⅛	Walworth	21	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅞
50⅞	26	Ward Baking A	2	26	26	26	Aug26
10⅛	5⅝	Ward Baking B	6	6	6	6	Aug26
99⅝	67½	Ward Bak pf (2¼k)	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	Aug26
18	11⅛	Warner Pict	73	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
69⅛	56	Warner Pict pf	1	62	62	62	Jul 30
1⅛	⅝	Warner-Quinlan	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅛	6⅝	Warren Bros	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	22	Warren Bros cv pf	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
46	33⅛	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	8	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Waukesha Mot (1a)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	34	Wayne Pump (2a)	10	48⅛	45	45	—1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
56	41	Wesson O & S (⅛a)	5	40⅛	40	40	—1
84⅛	80	Wesson O & S pf (4)	3	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	Aug26
38⅛	24	West Auto Sup (1.60)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	West Maryland	4	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	West Mary 2 pf	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jul 28
4⅛	2	West Pacific	2	2	2	2	Aug26
11⅛	5⅛	West Pacific pf	7	6⅛	6	6	Aug26
83⅛	41⅛	West Un Tel (2)	20	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	39⅛	Westingh Air (1)	17	39⅛	38	38	—1⅛
167⅛	130⅛	West El & M (3g)	13	149	145⅛	145⅛	—1⅛
38⅛	31	Weston El In (⅛g)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	29⅛	Westvaco C pf (1⅛)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
65	37	Wheeling Steel	16	37	35⅛	35⅛	—1⅛
136⅛	99	Wheel Stl pf (4k)	3	115⅛	114	115⅛	—1⅛
125⅛	107	Whl Stl pf rcts (4k)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	—1⅛
23⅛	20	White Dental (1.20)	4	20⅛	20	20	Aug25
33⅛	20	White Motor	21	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	White Rk Mi Sp (1.40)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	White Sew Mach	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	28	White Sew M pf	1	33	33	33	Aug26
6⅛	4	Wilcox O & G	4	4	4⅛	4	
12⅛	8⅛	Wilson & Co (⅛)	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
91⅛	77	Wilson $6 pf (6)	3	80	79⅛	80	
65⅛	43⅛	Woolworth (2.40)	15	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
47	30⅛	Worth P & M	7	38	37	37	— ⅛
100	76⅛	Worth P&M pf B	1	87	87	87	Aug26
92	82½	Wor P&M pf B st	1	90	90	90	Aug25
76	65⅝	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	69½	69½	69½	Aug26
		—Y—Z—					
62½	48	Yale & Towne (.60)	3	50	49¼	49¼	—1
37⅝	20⅛	Yellow Truck & C	65	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ¾
46⅛	35⅞	Young S & W (3)	3	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ¾
101⅞	74¾	Youngs S&T (2½g)	34	87¼	85¼	86	— ¼
115	97¾	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	98½	98½	98½	— ¾
63⅛	30	Zenith Radio (1½g)	30	42½	40⅝	41	— ¾
9¼	4⅝	Zonite Products	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug26
		RIGHTS — Expire					
1⅛	⅜	Macy — Sept. 3	184	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅞	— ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Stocks

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69	57	Abr & Straus (1⅜g)	10	61	61	61	Jul 9
10⅛	97	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	97	97	97	M'y11
66	166	Albany & Susq (9a)	10	166	166	166	Aug19
110	103	Alleg & West (6)	10	103	103	103	Apr26
75⅛	59	Am Bank Note pf (3)	20	61	61	61	Aug21
160	125	Am Br Shoe pf (5⅛)	130	127	126⅛	126⅛	— ¾
29	25	Am Coal	10	29	29	29	Aug24
99¾	88½	Am Crys S 6% pf (6)	10	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	Aug25
75	60⅛	Am News (3)	10	66	66	66	Aug26
170	143	Am Rad & St pf (7)	40	156	156	156	Aug24
58	41	Am Ship Bldg (2a)	50	48	48	48	—1⅛
148	131½	Am Snuff pf (6)	20	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	Aug14
111	105	Anchor Cap pf (6¼)	140	106⅛	105	105⅛	Aug17
121¼	118¾	Arch-D-M pf (7)	20	120	120	120	Aug20
100	95	Artloom pf (7)	100	100	100	100	Jul 23
105	92	Assoc Inv pf ww (5)	100	95	95	95	Aug23
88	85	Assoc Inv pf xw (5)	10	87	87	87	Aug23
133	113¾	Atlas Powder pf (5)	20	120	120	120	—2
52½	30	Austin N pr A (5k)	90	33	33⅛	33	Aug26
110½	100⅛	Bang & Ar pf (5)	100	110	109	110	Aug23
42	34	Barker pf (2¾)	20	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Aug24
115	111	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	114	114	114	Aug26
43¼	40½	Beech Crk RR (2)	30	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jul 8
32½	22	Bloom'd'le (1.22½g)	10	24½	24½	24½	Aug26
94½	75	Blumenthal pf	10	78	78	78	Aug25
93	84½	Bon Ami A (3g)	10	87	87	87	Aug26
46½	41⅝	Bon Ami B (1⅝g)	60	42½	42	42	Aug26
117⅛	101	Bucyrus-E 7% pf (7)	10	104	104	104	Aug24
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	100	81	80	80	—1
45¼	24⅛	Bush T Bldg pf ct	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Aug13
91	61	Byers pf (2⅛g)	390	65⅛	64	65⅛	+2⅛
61	54	Can Sou Ry (3)	140	56	56	56	Aug26
52⅛	47	Cap Adm pf A (3)	70	47⅛	47	47⅛	— ½
102	94⅛	Caro C & O (4)	10	96	96	96	Aug26
106	95	Caro C & O st (5)	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	Jul 31
129⅛	112	Case (J I) pf (7)	10	118	118	118	Aug26
83⅛	73¾	Celotex pf (5)	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Aug26
107⅛	98	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	50	100	100	100	Aug26
115	98¼	Century Rib pf (7)	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	Aug24
82	48⅛	Certain-teed 6% pf (6)	50	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ¼
111	107	Champ P&F pf (6)	20	109	109	109	— ½
13⅛	[illegible]	Chi Ind & L pf	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug 5
90	46½	Chile Cop (1¼g)	50	64	59⅛	64	Aug17
71⅛	71⅛	Cin Sd & Clv pf (3)	10	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	Mar27
92	80	City I & F pf (6½)	20	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
74	60	City Inv (2g)	10	70	70	70	Aug18
50½	47⅛	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	10	48	48	48	Aug11
90	86	Clev & Pitt (3½)	50	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	Aug18
113	102⅛	Clev El Ill pf (4½)	30	110	110	110	Aug25
102⅛	98	C C C & St L pf (5)	20	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug26
132⅛	125½	Cluett Pea pf (7)	70	126⅛	125⅛	125⅛	Aug11
113⅛	107⅛	Coll & Aik pf (5)	20	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Aug20
45	26	Colonial Beacon	10	31	31	31	—1⅛
27⅛	15	Colo & Southern	60	17⅛	17	17	— ½
30	15⅛	Colo & Sou 1 pf	50	22	22⅛	22⅛	Aug20
29	14½	Colo & Sou 2 pf	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Aug26
101	75	Colum G&E 5% pf (5)	20	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	Aug26

(Continued on [illegible] Page)

Business and Industry

U. S. Trade With Far East Hit by Sino-Japanese Conflict

Commerce and Finance

Federal Reserve Of New York Rate Cut to 1 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reduced its rate to 1 per cent, the lowest on record for any central bank, in what was described by Reserve authorities as a move in anticipation of autumn expansion of commercial credit.

The rate—the figure at which the Reserve institutions loans to member banks—had been at 1½ per cent since Feb. 2, 1934.

The Reserve banks at Atlanta, Chicago and Minneapolis within the last week had cut their rates in what was generally expected to be a movement in bracing all the 12 regional banks. It was the first time, however, a 1 per cent rate had been established.

To Bolster Market

The move was taken in banking circles here partly as a direct attempt to bolster the market for U. S. Government bonds by providing low-rate money for member banks to re-loan to customers. During the past year, it was pointed out, banks throughout the country, in order to provide funds for commercial loans, have liquidated more than $1,000,000,000 in federal obligations.

This had little effect on the prices of government issues until last March, when large estates, trust funds and institutional buyers, such as insurance companies, which had snapped up bonds offered by banks, disappeared largely from the market.

Many felt the yield—the interest received on investment—was too low at the price bonds then commanded.

As a result, government long-term loans slumped and support of the Federal Reserve system, which entered the open market to buy Treasury obligations, was used to steady the market last spring.

The Reserve Board was represented here as feeling that by providing cheaper loans to its members, they would resort to that method of obtaining money for fall needs rather than through selling government bonds.

Commercial loans have grown steadily the past year, the increase totaling nearly $1,500,000,000, with bumper crops coming on the market and industrial credit demand rising, banks may need additional funds.

Bankers Differ

Bankers here were divided in opinion as to significance of the move. They pointed out market prices for Government loans responded only in a degree to the initial announcement. Today, in the face of the expected reduction by the New York bank, federal loans sold off by as much as $5.30 per $1000 face value bond.

However, selling was moderate, it was asserted, and Wall Street interpreted the decline as due to absence of buyers rather than heavy offering by banks.

Some felt the Washington policy of low rates for long-term loans would convince institutional buyers the era of higher money costs was not yet here.

It was not believed widely in financial circles, though, banks would reverse recent tendencies and start buying long-term Treasury obligations. Expanding demand for commercial loans, it was held, would provide outlet for much of their idle funds.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has approved a reduction in the discount rate of the Richmond Reserve Bank from 2 to 1½ per cent.

New Haven Reports Increase in Deficit

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reported a deficit for July of $769,898, compared to a $506,675 deficit in July, 1936.

The road's income for the month, however, was $6,846,149, an increase of $395,298 over the July, 1936, gross revenues.

Freight revenue during the past month decreased $13,219 or 0.4 per cent but passenger revenue was up $311,396 or 14.9 per cent.

Operating, maintenance and transportation expenses all were higher than in July, 1936, the road reported, because of additional roadway maintenance, the application of cast steel side frames to cars, repairs to freight cars and locomotives and the increased volume of traffic handled.

The report showed a deficit for the seven months of the year of $2,871,283 compared to a $4,793,172 deficit for the corresponding period last year.

Japanese Contracts Cancelled

SHANGHAI (AP)—Chinese business men announced that China, since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, has cancelled contracts for $141,940,000 worth of Japanese goods.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

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Refrigerator Sales Well Above 1936

By the Associated Press

New York

July sales of household refrigerators to distributors and dealers totaled 179,414 units, valued at $14,623,527 against 185,639 units or $14,960,337 in July last year, the National Electrical Manufacturers Associated reported.

Seven months sales amounted to 1,765,863 units or $150,749,264 compared with 1,498,459 units or $121,868,833 in the same period a year ago.

Midland Utilities Would Clear Debts With New Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The committee of holders of the 6 per cent Series A gold debentures of the Midland Utilities Company, a concern with $160,000,000 of assets which has been in the process of reorganization since 1934, under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan for reorganization contemplating the issuance of 1,997,300 shares of $1 par value common stock to replace all present securities and obligations of the company.

The application of the committee was accompanied by a request for a report and for permission to solicit consents to the plan and the deposit of debentures.

The company has operating subsidiaries in northern Indiana and in parts of Ohio and Michigan, and is the principal subholding company in the Midland United system.

The commission announced that a hearing will be called at an early date.

Common stock outstanding of the company is held directly or indirectly by Midland United, and under the plan the present stockholders would not participate.

Debenture holders would receive 107 shares of new stock for each $1000 of debentures held, and holders of secured notes, 157 shares of new stock for each $1000 of notes. Midland United Company, holder of $4,250,000 of unsecured notes, would receive new stock at the rate of thirty-four shares for each $1000 of notes held. Holders of prior lien stock would receive one share of new stock for each five shares of prior lien stock.

Holders of preferred stock would receive one share of new stock for each 10 shares of preferred held. The claims of certain direct and indirect subsidiaries, totaling $3,510,246.48, would be disposed of by intercompany adjustments subject to the approval of the court.

Reserve Holdings Of Federal Bonds Total $737,073,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that it increased its holdings of government bonds $5,000,000 during the week ended Aug. 25. The increase, which was offset by a $5,000,000 drop in Treasury bill holdings, brought the board's total federal bond holdings to $737,073,000. Bill holdings stood at $631,404,000 after the $5,000,000 drop and Treasury note holdings remained unchanged at $1,157,713,000.

The switch from bills to bonds was the first change the board had effected in its federal security portfolio in three weeks.

The board reported excess reserves of Reserve System member banks stood at $760,000,000 on Aug. 25, a decline of $20,000,000 during the week. Excess reserves, or lendable bank funds, are regarded as an important index of credit conditions, because they provide the foundation for potential credit expansion.

The board said money in circulation dropped $5,000,000 during the week ended Aug. 25 to $6,495,000,000. The total, however, was $311,000,000 over the corresponding week a year ago.

Sold stocks climbed $14,000,000 to $12,541,000,000.

Beck Shoe Prices Cut; Others Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—The shoe trade generally indicated that present shoe prices will be maintained, in some instances advanced, despite a radical cut in prices of women's shoes by A. S. Beck Shoe Corporation, operator of 100 stores in the East and Mid-West.

The Beck company, which marked up tags on women's shoes to $4.45 a pair from $3.98 last May, dropped the price back down to $3.98.

Officials said the restoration of the old price was "to attract new customers and increase pairage." They said Beck stores anticipated increased sales will offset the price reduction without greatly increasing overhead. Desire of the company to expand volume of sales, rather than any customer resistance that might have developed out of the mark-ups last May, chiefly motivated the return to the old price level, they added.

Thom McAn Shoe Company, which increased prices of women's shoes to $3.95 from $3.65 a pair on Aug. 9, because of higher costs, will maintain the price advance, despite the Beck reduction. It was asserted the McAn company, which operates but 80 women's shoe stores, against 600 stores selling men's and boys' shoes, will announce an increase in the men's and boys' lines this week.

Wise Shoe Company, with 26 stores in the East and Mid-West, will stick to its $3.98 price for women's shoes, despite advances or reductions by other shoe concerns, officials said.

Sino-Japanese War Affects U.S. Trade in Orient

NEW YORK (AP)—The undeclared Sino-Japanese war in North China already has begun to take its toll of our trade with the Orient, reports to importers, exporters and banks indicated.

With Shanghai a shambles as troops fight bitterly for its possession, virtually all shipments destined for that port have been halted or diverted. Imports from China have been seriously curtailed. Many orders for goods from this country have been cancelled, shippers said.

Bankers said they had been forced in many cases to cease financing of exports to North China ports, where at the present time it appears hopeless to attempt collections. Some goods consigned to Shanghai have been diverted to Singapore, where storage space is still available.

Trade With China

This country, it was pointed out, did a total business with China and Japan last year of approximately half a billion dollars, while trade exchanges in the first six months of this year were at a better pace than last. Any continued interruption, it was felt, would deal a serious blow to American trade interests.

Shippers said that, so far, our commerce with Japan had not been affected so seriously as that with China. On the other hand, it was feared should the fighting continue a month or so longer, Japan, because of a lack of foreign balances with which to buy anything but war materials, might be forced on a self-sufficiency basis which would cut down purchases in this market.

Oil Trade Watchful

The spreading of hostilities in the Far East is of almost vital importance to one section of American business—the processing of seed oils.

The Sino-Japanese area is one of the world's heaviest in the production of oils and oilseeds. From China in 1936 came all of the 134,000,000 pounds of tung oil imported by the United States. Known also as Chinawood oil, this is a basic ingredient in fine paints. China also was the source of all of the 7,900,000 pounds of teaseed oil brought into the United States last year.

Of the 49,000 pounds of peanut oil imported in 1936, China supplied 33,000,000 pounds, while Japan supplied virtually all of the 5,400,000 gallons of rapeseed oil consumed by American firms last year.

In recent years, the soy bean crop has increased steadily in the United States, amounting to more than 30,000,000 bushels last year. But the plains of Manchuria—out of which Japan created the puppet state of Manchoukuo—still produce the great bulk of soy beans, which Japan exports all over the world. In the first six months of this year, the United States imported 21,000,000 pounds of soy-bean oil.

Sesame Oil

One of the richest of food oils used in this country is sesame oil. Last year, the United States imported 117,000,000 pounds of sesame seed, the equivalent of around 50,000,000 pounds of oils. Of this amount, 109,0000,00 pounds of seed came from China and 4,000,000 from Japan.

The extensive use of such far eastern oils and oilseeds has brought some concern in the American trade. There is not only the fear of usual disruption resulting from warfare, but the threat of the Japanese Government of a blockade of all shipping from Chinese ports.

This concern does not extend to cottonseed oil, crude and refined. While Japan and China supplied around 30 per cent of the cottonseed oil entering this country last year and the first part of '37, the prospective large cotton crop this year is expected to eliminate danger of shortage. This country became a large importer of cottonseed oils with the curtailment of the cotton crop in the last few years, when the yield averaged between 9½ and 12 million bales. The estimate for this season is above 15,000,000 bales.

WASHINGTON — Cotton experts at the Agriculture Department said the conflict in the Far East was expected to disturb the cotton textile industry in both China and Japan.

Referring to the conflict as "a war," the Bureau of Agricultural Economic's said "the Chinese cotton manufacturing industry is concentrated to a considerable extent at Shanghai and at Tientsin."

"Both of these areas are in the center of large scale warfare," the economists said, "and it seems likely that the production of cotton goods along with almost every other form of economic activity has been greatly disrupted."

The bureau said the conflict may "deal a blow to the Chinese industry from which it will take considerable time to recover, especially if the war is a protracted one."

Observers for the bureau said it was impossible to determine now what effect the fighting would have on the "cotton textile industry in Japan."

Bank of Canada's Deposits, Note Circulation Increase

OTTAWA (CP) — Deposits of chartered banks with the Bank of Canada were $4,000,000 higher on Aug. 25 than on Aug. 18, the bank's weekly statement revealed. Note circulation also showed a rise of $2,000,000.

These two factors accounted for an increase in the bank's total liabilities during the week from $356,733,630 to $362,695,118.

A corresponding rise in the bank's assets took the form of an increase of $3,000,000 in sterling and United States dollars held in the reserve fund and an increase of $3,000,000 in investments in Dominion and Provincial short-term securities.

The ratio of net reserve to notes and deposit liabilities dropped from 59.96 to 59.70 per cent.

Effect of Anti Price-Cutting Law May Be Largely Nullified

By Harold M. Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The extraordinary hardihood with which the competitive distribution system adjusts itself to legal handicaps seems likely to appear again in connection with the Miller-Tydings Resale Price Maintenance Act.

Friends and enemies of the act, which was sneaked into law this month under the coat-tails of the District of Columbia appropriation bill after 25 years of campaigning, seem doomed alike to disappointment at its effects, for it does not appear likely to help its sponsors as much as hoped, nor to hurt its enemies.

The Resale Price Maintenance Act, which is chiefly intended to prevent price-cutting on nationally advertised brands of goods, was largely sponsored by organizations of small retailers, and is aimed to help them in their perennial competition with chains, department stores, mail-order houses, co-operatives and other distributors strong enough or efficient enough, to pare the margin of profit in the sale of well-known brands thinner than the little shopkeeper can afford to pare it.

The act is an additional weapon in the growing legal arsenal of the small distributors in their resort to the law to help them out in their competition with those engaged in whittling away the middleman's profit in the national distribution system.

Other Similar Means

Among other weapons added to this arsenal in recent years are:

1. Almost, or wholly, prohibitive taxation on chain distributors, in the form of per unit taxation of outlets, graded upward so that, while owners of one or a few stores pay only $25 or so per store, owners of chains pay as much as $500 per outlet.

2. Prohibition of "quantity discounts received by distributors in excess of the economies which the manufacturer can show he realizes through selling in bulk (Robinson-Patman Act).

3. Prohibition of discounts allowed to large distributors, allegedly for advertising of the manufacturer's brand, but actually in excess of such advertising outlays. (Robinson-Patman Act.)

4. Prohibition of "dummy brokerage," or allowances to large direct buyers for the brokerage fees which their direct buying obviates. (Robinson-Patman Act.)

Taking the Miller-Tydings Act in connection with the Robinson-Patman Act, the federal law now aims at preventing large distributors from either reducing the prices at which they buy from manufacturers or reducing the unit margin of profit which the exact from the consumer.

Taken all together, these legal handicaps in the competitive race would seem likely to give substantial advantage to the little contestants. But the evidence is that they will be far less effective than anticipated.

In each case compensating factors, or slight readjustments in the competitive picture, seem likely to offset or minimize them.

Discriminatory taxes on chain outlets have produced two offsets. For one, many chains have sold their outlets to their managers. The oil companies in recent years, for example, have been active in dismantling their far-flung series of owner outlets by this simple process. Many chain distributors have done the same. The second offset is the growth of so-called voluntary chains, in which thousands of small retailers organize group-buying agencies which effect the same purchasing economies as the corporate chains, yet avoid the discriminatory tax on chain-owned outlets.

The prohibition of quantity discounts in excess of manufacturer economies on large sales has run into the difficulty, as indicated by the recent rulings of the Federal Trade Commission, that for the most part quantity discounts do not appear to be in excess of economies effected by volume sales. Moreover, some manufacturers and wholesalers have prepared to concentrate their sales either to large buyers or to small buyers, thus at one blow wiping out the possibility that invidious differences in billing price can be held against them.

"Excessive" advertising allowances do not, on examination, appear in many cases excessive, and this section of the law has had little effect. Prohibition of "dummy brokerage" has resulted in some cases in the manufacturer taking the brokerage, and in most cases does not seem to have been as effective as expected, though in one of the four cases recently handed down by the Federal Trade Commission, the Biddle Purchasing Company of New York, a dummy broker, was ordered to cease and desist. The company announced it will appeal.

The difficulties in the way of small retailers profiting from the Resale Price Maintenance Act are already beginning to appear.

What Law Actually Does

What the law does in effect is to implement and validate resale price maintenance acts in some 12 states, which allow a manufacturer to contract with a retailer to sell at a fixed price, thus guaranteeing the retailer a fixed profit. When such a contract is made, even by one single retailer in the state, then every other retailer in the state is bound to abide by this same ultimate resale price to the consumer. But this plan has heretofore been pretty obviously in conflict with the Federal Anti-Trust Act, and manufacturers have been chary of employing it unless they could get wholly inside the intrastate tent, beyond the reach of the Federal Trade Commission, by organizing a state-limited selling subsidiary. The Miller-Tydings Act obviates all that—in the 42 states.

But manufacturers appear likely to go very slow in fixing resale prices. If they fix the price high enough for high-cost retailers to make a good margin of profit, they will fix it so high that the chains, department stores and the like, who can operate on a smaller margin of profit, will switch from the advertised brand to a "private brand," or unadvertised brand, owned by themselves, of the same product at the same quality. Advertised brands and trade-marked goods can sell at a considerable premium, due to public preference, but there is a limit beyond which the public will prefer the name of a respected distributor, chain, large department store, etc., on a product, rather than the name of a respected advertiser. And, of course, there is always the danger, in setting a fixed price for his product, that a manufacturer of a nationally advertised brand may put himself at the mercy of a competitive producer of another nationally advertised brand.

The legal trend in regard to retail distribution has changed materially in recent years. It has been, in line with present fashions in politics, toward protection; but it has not been toward a protection of the consumer, but of the high-cost middleman. The United States Supreme Court, for example, recently upheld the validity of the California and New York (Feldman Act) resale price maintenance laws. The New York State Court of Appeals, which had ruled the Feldman Act in contravention of the State Constitution, reversed itself. It now remains to be seen whether the competitive system will work to the protection of the consumer as the legal trend has recently worked against it.

Soybean Yield This Year May Be in Excess of 50,000,000 Bushels

CHICAGO (AP) — A bumper 1937 yield of soybeans, estimated in private trade reports by crop experts to be in excess of 50,000,000 bushels, will place this infant member of American crops on a near equal production level with rye, one of the oldest.

Rye production this year is estimated at 52,000,000 bushels, and some crop observers believe that soybeans may even pass rye this year.

Growth Is Rapid

From an insignificant position in the American agricultural picture a dozen years ago, the soybean, although far removed from its native Manchuria, has found favor among farmers to the extent that more than 6,000,000 acres were seeded this year. Some were planted for use as a legume.

In the corn-belt states farmers found soybeans suitable for substitution for oats in crop rotation programs. This aided in the rapid use of soybean acreage.

If this year's crop estimate is fulfilled the previous high yield in 1935 will be exceeded by almost six million bushels. In 1936 the yield was down to less than 30,000,000 bushels, due to drought conditions.

Rainfall and growing conditions so far this year have been generally favorable, although some sections of Illinois, principal producing state, have been damaged.

Crop experts say, however, that losses undoubtedly will be offset by the harvesting of beans which had been planted primarily for use as hay. Heavy yields of other legumes, they said, will make unnecessary the use of soybeans for this purpose.

Easily Absorbed

Plants in the United States for processing soybeans have capacity for handling 55,000,000 bushels and processors report this year's bumper crop can easily be absorbed by manufacturing concerns which convert the beans into more than 300 products.

In recent years 85 per cent of the processed beans have found their way into manufactured food products. Both the extracted oil and flour are used.

It is not likely that farmers will receive as much for their beans as they did last year when thousands of bushels brought more than $1.50 a bushel. Processors said it would be difficult to estimate the price for the new crop but thought it would be somewhere between 80 cents and $1 a bushel.

B. F. Goodrich Sales Highest in 67 Years

NEW YORK, (AP)—With net sales for the first half the highest in its 67 years, the B. F. Goodrich Co. reported a consolidated net profit of $4,010,697 in the six months ended June 30.

After fixed charges, the setting aside of a $500,000 reserve because of fluctuating raw materials, and provision for preferred dividend requirements, this was equal to $1.90 a share on the 1,303,255 shares of common stock outstanding.

This compared with a net profit of $2,727,606 for the same period last year.

Canadian National Railways Increase 7 Months' Net

MONTREAL, (CP)—Increase of $5,064,604 was shown in Canadian National Railway's net revenues of $7,626,847 for the seven months ended July 31, compared with $2,562,243 for the corresponding period last year. Increase for July was $871,695 with net revenue at $958,899 compared with $87,204 in July 1936.

Gross operating revenues for the seven-month period showed an increase of $10,901,567 to $111,659,299 compared with $100,757,732 a year ago while operating exypenses of $104,032,452 increased $5,836,972.

During July, gross operating revenues amounted to $16,662,985 compared with $15,296,295 in July, 1936, indicating an increase of $1,366,690 while expenses were $494,955 higher at $15,704,096.

British Exports In July Highest For Seven Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—July trade figures show another big increase in Britain's trade.

Compared with July, 1936, the month reveals a total increase in trade of £26,000,000. Exports, valued at £47,569,834, reached the highest level in seven years. They were almost £7,500,000 above those of a year ago. Imports increased by £16,700,000.

Much of the rise in exports is accounted for by the increased activity among manufacturers. Main increases in manufactured exports were in iron and steel, vehicles and cotton.

One of the most satisfactory points in the increased trade account is a substantial increase in coal shipments. Coal shipments were £1,662,109 higher than in July, 1936. Exports to Italy are valued at nearly £320,000. Since a very large proportion of Britain's laborers in depressed areas depend upon coal for employment—and half of them have been jobless through lack of coal prosperity—this increase in exports is considered a very hopeful sign.

The rise in imports was largely a result of increased demand from manufacturers for raw materials. Wood and timber imports, mainly from Canada, were up by £2,500,000.

Freight Carloadings 6.2 Per Cent Ahead Of Like 1936 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports 781,247 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending Aug. 21.

This is an increase of 3865 cars, or .6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 45,771, or 6.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 155,473, or 24.8 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classifies the loadings thus:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Increase Over Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	313,439	1,973	16,696
Less-than-Carlot merchandise	166,990	584	934
Coal	116,045	305	*834
Grain and grain products	43,949	558	4,159
Western districts	31,721	1,144	5,363
Livestock	15,038	422	*799
Western districts	11,983	389	*762
Forest products	41,346	414	4,276
Ore	74,895	434	20,394
Coke	9,564	*205	1,046

*Decrease.

World Cotton Looms Total Increases During Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In three years the world's cotton mill weaving looms have increased from 3,059,869 to 3,070,395, according to the third triennial census undertaken by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

During this time the number of looms in Great Britain shows a decline from 587,964 to 504,773, compared with an increase in Japan from 277,343 to 332,564.

Europe as a whole returns a decrease to 34,378 in a total of 1,742,202, while the United States with a total of 573,452 shows a decline of 40,181. Asia, however, records an increase of 84,331.

The total of the world's idle looms dropped from 395,625 to 296,332.

The proportion of automatic looms to ordinary looms in Europe shows a considerable increase. In Great Britain the number of automatic looms has risen during the three years from 13,994 to 15,224, and those with automatic attachments have soared from 3541 to 5565. China now claims 17,645 automatic looms against none in the previous census, and Japan has 40,000 compared with 21,000. Germany, with 18,200 automatic looms; France, with 37,700, and Poland, with 10,714, all return substantial increases.

The home of the automatic loom, the United States, shows a decrease with an approximate total of 392,329, compared with 419,817 three years ago.

Comm. & Southern Share Profit Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the year ended July 31, 1937, Commonwealth & Southern Corporation's consolidated gross revenues amounted to $144,401,525, compared with $129,234,928 for the previous 12 months. After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for retirement reserve, consolidated net income was $15,660,911, equivalent to $10.44 a share on the outstanding preferred stock $6 series, as compared with $7.31 a share for the 12 months ended July 31, 1936.

After deducting requirements for full preferred stock dividend at the rate of $6 a share a year, the remainder was $6,663,562, equivalent to approximately 20 cents a share on the common stock outstanding, as compared with 6 cents a share for the 12 months ended July 31, 1936.

Michigan Tube Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMTRAMICK, Mich.—A dividend of 50 cents a common share has been declared by the Michigan Steel Tube Products Company, increasing the payment 25 cents from the last distribution on June 10, 1937.

Imperial Paper & Color Corp.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Net profit of $678,559 for its fiscal year is reported by Imperial Paper & Color Corporation. Sales approximated $8,000,000. President Karl R. McBride and other officers were re-elected.

Insurance Leader

Dr. S. S. Huebner

Professor of Insurance at Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Elected President of the American College of Life Underwriters

Ontario Mineral Output Increases More Than 30 P. C.

TORONTO, Ont. (CP)—Ontario's mineral production in the first six months of this year was valued at $116,686,536, compared with $87,427,140 in the same period of 1936, an increase of 33.5 per cent, the Ontario Department of Mines reports.

The marked increase was due mainly to the larger metal production, higher prices and a greatly improved building and construction industry.

By groups, metals showed an improvement of 29.3 per cent in value, non-metallics 7.8 per cent, and structural materials and clay products 106 per cent, estimated from figures for construction contracts awarded and building permits issued.

With the exception of the silver areas, which have been steadily declining in production for a number of years, all metal mining groups have shown improvement over the previous year.

Gold mining recorded substantial value of all crude bullion rising to $43,054,564 from $39,081,119 in the first half of 1936. Gold from all sources, including that recovered in the refining operations of the nickel-copper industry, was 1,266,744 ounces, worth $44,309,364, compared with 1,147,196 ounces valued at $40,258,420 in the 1936 period, an improvement of almost 10 per cent, in value.

Expansion in production of nickel, copper and platinum metals continued.

Rising Costs Seen Not Unduly Holding Back Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Current building statistics contradict undue concern over rising construction costs, contends the Standard Statistics Company, which in an analysis goes on to say:

"Construction contracts for July expanded contra-seasonally and were the largest for any month since April, 1931. While these, of course, included many types of contracts which are not influenced importantly by cost fluctuations, it is encouraging to note that the proportion of total allotments financed by non-governmental funds increased to over 43 per cent in July, from less than 41 per cent in June.

"Residential and non-residential commitments expanded sufficiently in July to offset a decline of 19 per cent in combined public works and utility contracts and lift the total value of awards for the month some 9 per cent above July, 1936. Although the year-to-year gain of 13 per cent in residential undertakings in July was less than that of previous months, this reflected largely the marked contra-seasonal gain a year ago.

"As residential awards last year continued upward to a peak in August, against the seasonal trend, it would not be surprising if contracts for the current month were moderately below the year-earlier level. However, with the supply demand relationship favorable and construction costs now tending to level off, awards for the remainder of 1937 should make a better-than-seasonal comparison with earlier months this year.

"The outlook for the non-residential division is also promising, although it is hardly likely that the gain in coming months will maintain the rate of July, when awards were 44 per cent higher than a year before."

N. Y. Reserve Member Bank Borrowings Up

NEW YORK (AP)—A small increase in member bank borrowings was indicated in the weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, showing a gain of about $3,640,000 in discounted bills over the figure for the previous week.

The increase attracted attention in view of the reduction in the rediscount rate of the reserve bank to 1 per cent from 1½ with the object of encouraging member banks to borrow for expansion of loans to business.

Total bills discounted by the New York bank were $11,644,000 against $8,003,000 in the preceeding week and $5,199,000 in the comparable 1936 week. Member bank borrowing from the reserve has been virtually nil for three years.

Member bank reserves showed a moderate increase. Otherwise little change was recorded in the reserve bank's figure.

Railroad Profits In July Cut By Rising Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Inroads being made into railroad earnings on account of increased expenses, due largely to wage increases, is indicated in the July statements of the first 25 reporting systems. It is believed, however, that the rise in costs is losing its momentum to some extent, at least, attributable in part to lessening outlays for maintenance.

The 25 companies had an aggregate net operating income of $28,198,000 in July, against $32,831,000 in July, 1936, a decline of 13.8 per cent, and against $16,379,000 in July, 1935, an increase of 71.6 per cent. In June their net operating income was $27,921,000, against $30,671,000 in June, 1936.

The Atchison system was an exception to the trend, showing gains both in gross and net. The sharp gain in its July gross resulted from an increase of 49.5 per cent in grain loadings compared with July, 1936. As with most railroads, its passenger revenues were up. Of the company's $3,133,180 increase in gross, $1,529,141 was absorbed by increased operating expenses and $586,744 by larger tax accruals.

While railroad employees other than those employed in the operation of trains received an increase in wages on Aug. 1, the railroads have begun cutting outlays for maintenance. Some have reduced their labor forces and there have been cases of shops being closed entirely. Further, some of the increased expenditures on maintenance in July were caused by a policy of completing as much work as possible at the old rates of pay.

Gains in August

Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, says that traffic in August has run ahead of last year's levels. This company cut equipment maintenance expenses in July. Mr. Gray explained that this year it was spending more in improving track than on rolling stock. He added that some delay had been experienced in the delivery of locomotives ordered.

The National Railways of Mexico reported for 1936 a net loss of 4,830,800 pesos after taxes and fixed charges. The income account for the year, in pesos, follows: Gross, 125,957,135; operating expenses, 104,554,631; balance, 21,402,504; uncollectible revenues, joint facility rents, etc., net 4,116,989; net operating income, 17,285,515; other income, 575,477; total income, 17,860,992; taxes, rents, interest, etc., 22,691,792; net loss, 4,830,800. The company reported total assets of 1,089,968,437 pesos and a profit and loss deficit of 384,994,746 pesos on Dec. 31.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interstate Commerce Commission officials say a decision on a request from railroads for an increase in freight rates cannot be "reasonably expected" before next Oct. 1.

Nine of the 11 commissioners are out of the city and a quorum is not expected to be assembled before Sept. 15.

The case concerns the so-called heavy commodity list which was withdrawn from the general rate case and submitted separately for early decision. This list includes coal, iron and steel, ore, petroleum and its products, lime plaster and cement.

Gross revenues of leading carriers showed an 11 per cent gain during the first half of this year as compared with 1936, but increased costs absorbed more than two-thirds of this gain.

Bethlehem Steel May Extend Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What with unfilled orders standing at $147,000,000, as of June 30, last, up $58,000,000 from a year earlier, Bethlehem Steel Corporation is well situated to extend earnings gains achieved in the first half of this year, declares Poor's Service.

Second largest manufacturer of steel and iron products, the company caters chiefly to the heavy industries, although plant expansion is providing greater capacity for making continuous sheet, strip, plate and alloys. Continued expansion is indicated by the company's SEC registration involving a $48,000,000 capital issue. Shipbuilding subsidiaries comprise one of the most important groups in the United States. The company's Fore River (Mass.) plant, for example, has contracted for between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 new shipping.

Philippine Sugar Men Protest Quezon Pay Stand

MANILA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Philippine sugar producers took vigorous exception today to a statement by Commonwealth President Quezon that if producers fail voluntarily to raise wages the government would do it by legislation.

The protesting producers pointed out they pay laborers 50 cents a day, provide free houses, electricity, water and operate free schools for their children.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 21 personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name imprinted. Liberal profit. Free samples. Also assortment value $1.50 Box Assortments. CHEERFUL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-138, Chicago.

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everyday Stationery. Personals 50 for $1. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Boxes. Request samples. Terry Studios, Md. Westfield, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Make liberal commission. Sell 1937's Master Creations in Personal Cards and Stationery. 7 Double Value Boxes Assorted Cards. New low prices. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free sales book. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York.

SEE PAGE 17

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000	Treasury	High	Low	2:00
3	3¾s '43-40 June	105.17	105.17	105.17
5	3¼s '41	105.28	105.28	105.28
1	3¼s '45-53	105.29	105.29	105.29
3	3¼s '46-44	105.24	105.24	105.24
3	4s '54-4	111.8	111.8	111.8
17	2⅞s '51-46	100.6	100.1	100.4
21	2¾s '55-45	97.21	97.17	97.21
11	2⅝s '54-51	99.12	99.11	99.11
1	3s '55-51	102.13	102.13	102.13
8	2¾s '60-55	100.4	100	100.4
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
7	3s '49-44	101.26	101.26	101.26
	Home Owners' Loan			
2	2¾s '49-39	100.5	100.5	100.5
4	3s '52-44	101.28	101.27	101.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	Alleghany 5s'50 st	56½	56	56
4	Allied Strs 4½s'51	99¾	99¾	99¾
13	Am & For P 5s 2030	74	73⅞	74
4	AmIGChem 5½s'49	106¾	106¾	106¾
13	Am Int 5½s'49	105⅝	105	105
7	Am T&T 5½s'43	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
11	Am T&T 3¼s'66	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4	Am T&T cv 4½s'39	103¾	103½	103½
14	Am T&T 3¼s'61	99¾	99¼	99½
2	Am WW&E 6s '75	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅝	105½	105½
1	Arm Del 4s '57	95	95	95
23	Arm Del 4s '55	95½	95	95
4	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
1	AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110	110
5	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112⅞	112⅜	112⅞
10	ACLine 1st 4s '52	102⅞	102	102
7	ACLine 4½s '64	91¼	91⅛	91¼
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70	70	70
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	88	88	88
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	107½	107¼	107½
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	75½	75½	75½
5	B&O 5s '96 F	75½	75½	75½
3	B&O 5s 2000 D	74¾	74¾	74¾
26	B&O cv 4½s '60	63	62½	62½
25	B&O 4s '48	101¾	101½	101¾
1	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	100½	100⅛	100½
1	B&O 5s S W '50	95½	95	95
1	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
24	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅞	96½	96⅞
3	Boston&Me 5s '67	76¼	76¼	76¼
11	Bost & Me 4½sJJ'61	70½	69⅝	70½
10	Boston&Me 5s '55	78¾	77½	77½
1	Bot Con Mills6½s '34	22	22	22
2	Bkly City RR 5s '41	72	72	72
8	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101	101¼
13	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79⅝	78½	79
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	100	100	100
2	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	94½	94½	94½
21	Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅜
18	Buf R&P 4½s '57	77	77	77
10	Can Pac 5s '54	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
13	Can Pac 4s perp	94⅞	94½	94⅝
1	Caro C & O 6s '52	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	Carth & Adir 4s '81	82	82	82
2	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	104	104	104
15	Cen Pac 5s '60	93½	93⅛	93⅛
30	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅛	107	107
2	Cen R R N J 5s '87	50	50	50
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	82	82	82
15	C & O 3½s '96 D	97	96½	96¾
11	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3	Chi & Alton 3s '49	47½	47⅛	47⅛
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	115½	115½	115½
3	CB&Q 4½s '77	109	109	109
7	CB&Q gen 4s '58	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	111	111	111
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108¼	107⅞	108¼
8	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	28½	28	28
8	Chic Gt West 4s '59	36⅜	36¼	36¼
1	Chi I & L 6s '47	26	26	26
5	Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103½	103½	103½
22	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
45	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7⅞	7⅝	7¼
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	38	38	38
32	Chi&NW cv 4¾ '49	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
10	CRI & P 4½s '52A	16½	16½	16½
10	CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
11	CRI&P cv 4½ '60	9½	9⅛	9¼
12	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	16½	15⅞	15⅞
14	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	14	14	14
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
16	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	104⅝	105
9	Ch G W Ind 4½s '62	102½	102½	102½
7	Ch G W Ind 4s '52	103½	103¼	103⅛
2	Childs Co 5s '34	86½	86	86
5	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	101⅛	101⅛	101½
14	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Clev & Pitts 3½s '50D	106½	106½	106½
2	Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	110¼	110	110¼
1	Col F & I 5s '70	83½	83½	83½
2	Colombia G 5s '52 May	101½	101	101
2	Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	106	106	106
8	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97⅞	97½	97⅞
11	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Conn Riv Pow3¾s'61	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1	Con Coal Del5s'60	68½	68½	68½
12	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8	Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅜	104	104
13	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
11	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103	103¼
5	Consum Po 3½s'70	101½	101½	101½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4	Container 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
13	Crane Co 3½s '51	101½	101⅛	101½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	105	105
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	[illegible]	96	96
11	D & R G 4s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]	24¼
3	D & R G W 5s 'Asd	[illegible]	[illegible]	11½
1	D & R G West 5s '78	10⅝	[illegible]	10⅝
1	Det & Mack 1st4s'95	40	40	40
5	Det Ed 3½s '66	104	104	104
21	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
25	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109	108⅞	109
26	Erie rfg 5s '67	68¼	67⅝	68
22	Erie rfg 5s '75	67	66	66
8	Erie 1st 4s '96	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	75	75	75
1	Erie&Pitts 3½s '40B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Erie&Pitts 3½s '40C	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103	103	103
1	Gen Mot Acep 3¼s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
19	Goodrich 4¾s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Goodrich 6s '45	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
9	Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	116	116	116
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
61	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	122	121	121
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
8	G Bay&W deb B	11½	11½	11½
2	Gulf M&N 5s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104½	104⅛	104½
2	Hackens Wat 4s'52	108	108	108
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	43	43	43
6	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	69	68½	68½
6	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	20	20	20
8	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	106⅜	106	106
8	Ill Cen 1st 3½s'51	104	104	104
1	Ill Cen 4s'53	71	71	71
2	Ill Cen 4s'55	74	74	74
24	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	63¼	62	62
1	Ill Cen 5s'55	86	86	86
1	Ill Cen W Line 4s'51	90	90	90
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	70	70	70
13	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32ct	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
5	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63¼	62	62
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	63¼	63	63
11	Interlake Iron 4s '47	100½	100¼	100½
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	82	81½	81½
1	Int Paper 6s '55	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
2	Int Paper 5s '47	102	102	102
2	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	97	96⅞	96⅞
2	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	88½	88⅝
8	Int T&T 4½s '52	86½	86	86
7	Int T&T 5s '55	71½	71	71
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
6	Jones&LSt4¼s'61	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
9	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	45½	45¼	45½
1	K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
2	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Lac Gas 5½s '53	65	65	65
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
6	L S & M S 3½s '97	102	102	102
2	Lautaro Nit inc '75	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	46½	46½	46½
10	Leh Val 4½s 2003	50	50	50
5	Leh Val 4s 2003	46½	46½	46½
7	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	99½	98⅝	98⅝
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
3	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	84	83⅞	84
5	Lou G&E 3½s '66	101⅝	101½	101⅝
3	Maine Cen 4½s '60	79	79	79
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90	35	35	35
6	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104⅜	104	104⅜
3	Mich Cen 4½s '79	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Mil&Nor 1st 4½s '39	90	90	90
7	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103	103	103
3	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	32	32	32
1	M&StL rfg 5s '62	5	5	5
11	MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	14	14	14
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	20¾	20⅜	20¾
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	70	69	69
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	60	60	60
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	85	85	85
4	Mo Pac 5½s '49	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	34½	34½	34½
12	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35	34½	34½
33	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
5	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35	34⅝	35
1	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s '38	92½	92½	92½
15	Mob & O 4½s '77	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛
12	Mob & O Montg 5s '47	36½	36	36
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	105½	105½	105½
18	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	83½	82⅞	82⅞
4	Nash Cha&StL 4s '78	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
2	Natl Acme 4½s '46	101	101	101
21	Natl Dairy 4¾s 51	103¼	103	103¼
5	Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	N Eng RR 5s '45	52	52	52
100	N O Pub S 5s '52 A	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4	N O Pub S 5s '55 B	99	99	99
2	N Orl Term 4s '53	92½	92¼	92¼
2	NY&Q E&U 3½s '65	104½	104½	104½
19	NYC rfg 5s 2013	97	96⅞	96⅞
34	NYC 4½s 2013 A	87⅝	87½	87⅝
24	NYC cn 4s '98	97⅝	96⅞	96⅞
11	NYC 3¼s '52	105⅝	105½	105½
1	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87¼	87	87
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97	96⅝	96	96⅜
5	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	89	88½	88½
20	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	83½	83⅛	83⅜
23	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103	102⅝	102⅝
5	NY Dock Co 5s '38	60	59½	59½
8	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101⅛	100⅞	101
2	NY GE&P 5s '48	122	122	122
1	NY Greenwd L 5s '46	98½	98½	98½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
15	NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	97½	97	97
15	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	38½	38⅛	38⅜
1	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	55¾	55	55¾
11	NYNH&H 4½s '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3	NY O & W gen 4s '55	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2	NY S&W cn 5s '46	14	13	13
2	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	28	28	28
7	NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107	107½
10	NY Tel 3¼s '67	101½	101¼	101½
2	NY W&Bost 4½s '67	10½	10⅛	10⅛
7	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	101⅝	101½	101½
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
20	Norf & W 4s '96	117¼	117¼	117¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105	105	105
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
14	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110⅝	110½	110⅝
11	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
3	Nor Pac 4s '97	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
2	Ohio Ed 4s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62	91	91	91
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
20	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
17	Panhand E P 1st 4s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
3	Para Pict 6s '55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11	Para Pict 3¼s '47	91	90½	90½
5	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	98¾	98⅛	98⅛
1	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	Pen Co 4s '63	102	102	102
20	Pen RR gen 5s '68	116½	116⅛	116⅛
10	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	120	120	120
10	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109½	109⅛	109⅛
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6	Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	101¼	101	101
17	Pen RR 3¾s'52	104½	104¼	104¼
9	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114	114	114
2	Phila Co 5s'67	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2	Phil Elec 3½s'67	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Phil Read C&I 5s'49	10½	10¼	10¼
3	Pillsbury Fl M 6s'43	107½	107⅛	107½
13	PCC & St L 4½s'77	107⅛	107	107
2	PCC & S I 4½s'42 B	111	111	111
1	PCC & SL 4½s'64 J	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
10	Portl GenE 4½s'60	80	80	80
1	Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
4	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	19	18⅝	18⅝
9	Radio Keith 6s'41	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Readg 4½s'97 A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	96½	96	96
22	Rem Rand 4½s'56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7	Repub Steel 5½s'54	118	117⅝	117⅝
3	Repub Steel 4½s'56	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
80	Repub Steel 4½s'56	156	155⅛	155⅛
3	Richfield Oil 6s'44	41½	41½	41½
15	Saguenay P&L 4½s'66	102	101⅞	102
1	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
1	StLSF 5s'50 ct	21	21	21
2	St L S 4½s '78	21	20⅞	20⅞
1	STLSF4½s'78ctf st.	20	20	20
2	St L S F 4s '50 A	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
5	St L S F 4s '50A ct	20	19⅝	19⅝
1	StP&KC ShL4½s'41	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	100	100	100
2	SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	110¼	110⅛	110¼
3	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
3	Schulco6½s '46B	31	31	31
14	Seab A L cn 6s '45	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
4	Sea A L 4s '50 st	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
11	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	SeaAllFla 6s'35Bct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
30	Shell Un 3½s'51	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
11	Simmons Co 4s'52	101	100⅞	100⅞
3	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Sou Bell T&T 3½s '62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
20	So Cal Gas 4s '65	107⅛	107	107
10	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Sou Pac 4½s 68	84	84	84
12	Sou Pac 4½s '81	83½	83	83
4	So Pac 4½s '69	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
29	So Pac rfg 4s '55	104	103⅞	103⅞
15	So Pac cll 4s '49	92½	92⅛	92⅛
6	So Pac 3¾s '46	99	99	99
15	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	91¾	91½	91½
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	103	103	103
5	South Ry 6½s '56	94	94	94
6	South Ry gen 4s '56	73	71½	73
1	SWBellTel 3½s '64	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
9	Spokane Int 5s '55	20½	20½	20½
1	Staley Mfg 4s '46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
18	Studebaker 6s cv '45	110	108⅞	109
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47	96	96	96
1	T RR A St L 5s '44	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10	T RR A St L 4½s '39	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	T RR A St L 4s '53	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5	Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
8	Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7	Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	120	120	120
22	Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
5	Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	103	103	103
3	Third Ave aj 5s '60	15	14⅝	14⅝
4	Third Ave 4s '60	43	43	43
14	TideWtAssoO 3½s '52	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
2	T St L&W 4s' 50	98½	98½	98½
4	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	109½	109⅛	109¼
7	Un Pac 4s '47	96⅞	96	96
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	107	107
4	Unit Drug 5s '53	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
5	US Rub 5s '47	107	107	107
11	Utah P&L 5s '44	101¾	101¼	101¼
5	Util P&L 5½s '47	44½	44	44
23	Util P&L 5s '59	44½	42½	44½
1	Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	22½	22½	22½
1	VaEl&Pow 4s '55 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	VirginianRy 3¾s '66	104⅛	104	104
1	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39	83	83	83
3	Wabash 4½s '78 C	25	25	25
4	Wabash DesM 4s '39	60	60	60
6	Walwrth 4s '55	95½	95	95
12	Warner Bros 6s '39	95⅞	95	95
2	Warn Quinl 6s '39	52½	52¼	52¼
2	West Pen P 3½s '66	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	West Md 5½s '77 A	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
29	West Md 4s '52	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
4	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Western Un 5s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Western Un 4½s '50	97	97	97
1	Western Un 4½s '80	87½	87½	87½
10	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	White Sew M 6s '40	104	104	104
4	Wilson & Co 4s '55	103	102⅛	102⅛
10	Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	100¾	100⅝	100¾
3	Wis Cen 4s '49	22	22	22
10	Youngst S&T 4s '61	103⅛	103	103
	Foreign Bonds			
1	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	96½	96½	96½
1	Antioquia 7s '45 A	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
60	Argentine 4s '72	94⅝	94	94⅛
29	Arg 6s '59 Oct	100 13-32	100⅝	100⅝
3	Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Arg 6s 1961 May	100 25-32	100	25-32
4	Australia 5s '55	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Australia 4½s '56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Austria 7s '57	104	104	104
24	Belgium 7s '55	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1	Berlin City 6s '58	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
5	Brazil 6s '41	49	49	49
2	Brazil 6½s '26-57	40⅜	40¼	40¼
1	Brazil 6½s '27-57	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1	Budapest 6s '62	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2	Buenos A 6½s '55	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
25	Buen A 4½s 4-5'77	83⅛	82⅞	83
1	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '76	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
12	Bulgaria 7½s '68	30	30	30
1	Canada 5s '52	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2	Canada 3s '67	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17⅝	17	17⅝
1	Chile 7s '42	20¼	20	20⅛
7	Chile 6s '60	20	20	20
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan	20	20	20
2	Chile 6s '61 Feb	20	20	20
1	Chile 6s '63	20	20	20
1	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	27	27	27
1	Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	23½	23½	23½
5	Copenhag 5s '52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Copenhag Tel 5s '54	102	102	102
1	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	96	96	96
16	Cuba 5½s '45	62	61½	61½
6	Denmark 6s '42	107¼	107	107
10	Denmark 4½s '62	101⅛	101	101
1	Dom 1st 5½s '26-'40	76	76	76
2	El Salvador 8s '48ct	56⅝	56½	56½
1	GerCAgrBk6s '60Jul	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
17	Ger Gov 5½s '56	29⅝	29½	29⅝
4	Ger Govt 7s '49	35½	35½	35½
2	Good Hope 7s '45	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	GtConElPJap 7s '44	78	78	78
1	GtConElPJap6½s '50	74½	74½	74½
1	Haiti 6s '52	99½	99½	99½
3	Hamburg St 6s '46	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
4	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	73¼	73	73¼
14	Italy 7s 1951	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝
55	Japan 6½s '54	80⅛	79¾	80
29	Jap 5½s '65	67½	66½	67
2	Kreuger&T 5s '59ct	30½	30½	30½
1	Mex 4s204 asd 54	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
32	Mex 10 4s sm asd '45	3¾	4⅝	4⅝
5	Milan City 6½s '52	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
1	Minas Ger 6½s '59	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1	Norway 4¼s '65	103	103	103
1	Norway 6s '44	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Norway 6s '43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5	Norway 4½s '56	105	105	105
16	Norway 4s '63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
9	Orient Dev 6s '53	67	66	66
4	Panama 5½s '53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3	Par Orl RR 5½s '68	96	96	96
1	Pernambuco 7s '47	25½	25½	25½
1	Peru 7s '59	20½	20½	20½
5	Peru 1st 6s '60	19	18⅞	19
1	Prussia 6½s '51	24½	24½	24½
3	Queensld 6s '47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5	Rhein-Ruhr W 6s '53	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1	Rhine West 6s '55	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	25⅛	25	25
3	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	26½	26⅛	26⅛
5	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
6	Rome 6½s '52	75	75	75
2	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	31	31	31
1	Sao Paulo St 7s '56	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
5	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	97	97	97
4	Silesia LdAssn 6s '47	32½	32½	32½
2	Sydney 5½s '55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	63	62½	62⅞
1	Tokyo City 5½s '61	62½	62½	62½
42	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	65½	64⅜	64⅜
2	Uruguay 8s '46	69¼	69¼	69¼
5	Uruguay 6s '60	67	67	67
5	Yokohama 6s '61	67	67	67

Total today (Aug. 27), 3,332,000; previous day, 7,402,500; week ago, 9,575,900; year ago, 10,742,000; two years ago, 8,882,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,995,973,275; year ago, 2,275,638,000; two years ago 2,208,673,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Greek Rural Debt Settlement Called Great Social Boon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Called one of the greatest social reforms carried out by the present regime, a drastic settlement of the rural debts problem has been made by the Greek National Government.

For many years these debts have heavily pressed upon the population in agricultural areas. The total of these rural debts is about $100,000,000 divided among 65,000 families. Half of this sum is owed to usurers, who have obtained heavy tolls for interest.

There are two main reasons why the rural populations have run into debt. From 1912-1922 Greece was continuously at war, which naturally kept her able-bodied men under colors, leaving the cultivation of the fields in the care of the older men and the women.

As a direct result, the yield of the soil was reduced to a minimum, and the peasant families were obliged to contract heavy loans, in order to be able to keep going. Post-war social developments led many countryside people to seek better living conditions.

These efforts at keeping pace with the social life of the town people, imposed new and heavy financial obligations upon the ambitious peasantry.

In the terms of the new regulation, back interests due at the moment the new law goes into operation, are canceled. The amount borrowed is hereafter to bear an interest of 3 per cent and its reimbursement is to be achieved in 12 annuities, beginning Oct. 1, 1938.

If the total obligations of the debtor exceed 60 per cent of all his possessions, the debt beyond that limit is suppressed altogether, and the remainder is paid in 12 annuities at an interest of 3 per cent.

Excluded from this regulation are the debts whose balance does not exceed $15, those which can be covered by the proceeds of the sale of agricultural products or articles given in pawn, those due to the Refugee Settlement Commission, and those debts due to the Agricultural Bank and the State Treasury, except the debt of the indigent landless cultivators.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged.

	High	Low	Last
October	109.0	109.0	109.0b
December	109.5	109.5	109.5b
March	109.5	109.3	109.0b
July	109.5	109.5	109.0

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	16.04	16.04	16.02	16.02	—.10
Dec.	16.55	16.55	16.38	16.40	—.14

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y Sept. No. 3	2.48	2.53	2.48	2.50	+.02
Wld Sept. '37 No. 4	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.08	+.02½
Wld March '38 No. 4	1.15½	1.17½	1.15½	1.17½	+.01½

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc (2g)	31	31	31
200	Aero S Mfg A (1½)	23	23	23
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	68¼	68¼	68¼
200	Aero Sup Mfg B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
400	Ainsworth (½g)	14⅞	14½	14⅞
300	Air Invest	3½	3½	3½
300	Air Inv war	⅝	⅝	⅝
60	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	74½	74	74
150	Alum Co pf (6)	116⅛	116	116
150	Alum Ltd	113	112½	112½
100	Am Airlines	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	Am Book (4)	64	64	64
100	Am Box Board (.50g)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
100	Am Capital A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Am Capital B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Am Centrifugal	3⅛	3	3
200	Am Cit P&LA(2ft)	31⅛	31¼	31¼
100	Am CitP&LB (.30g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	35	34¼	34¼
100	Am & Fgn J war	3⅝	3½	3½
1100	Am Gas&El(1.40)	33⅝	33¼	33¼
25	Am G&E pf (6)	109	109	109
100	Am Gen	10	10	10
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	30	30	30
50	Am Hard Rub	21⅛	21¼	21¼
50	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	29	29	29
1000	Am Lt&T (1.20a)	17⅝	17	17
100	Am LtaT pf (1½)	27	27	27
100	Am Maracaibo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Am Meter (1½g)	29	28	29
100	Am Maracaibo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1400	Am Sup Power	1½	1⅜	1½
700	Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	94	93⅞	94
100	Am Sup P pf	27	27	27
200	Ang Wupp (.30g)	6	6	6
10	Appal El P pf (7)	106½	106⅛	106½
400	Arctur Rad Tube	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Ark Nat Gas	6⅝	6½	6½
1800	Ark Nat Gas A	6⅝	6½	6⅝
400	Ark Nat Gas pf	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	12	12	12
300	Ashland O & R (.40)	5⅝	5½	5½
100	As El Ind (.364g)	12½	12½	12½
2400	As G&EA	2½	2⅛	2½
1000	As G&E war	3-32	3-32	3-32
300	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	8½	8½	8½
400	Austin Silver M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Atlas Corp war	2	2	2
200	Automat Prod	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Auto V Mach	11	11	11
200	Avery & Son (.60g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
75	Babcock & Wil (4)	121	121	121
400	Baldwin Bond rt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Baldwin Rub (½)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Barium Sta Stl	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Bell Aire	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10	Bell T Pa pf (6½)	119½	119½	119½
100	Berk&Gay Furn	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Berk&Gay F war	1	1	1
100	Bickfords (1.20)	12½	12½	12½
600	Bliss EW	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞
50	Bliss &2Laugh (2)	39	39	39
100	Blue Ridge (.15g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Blumenthal (S)	17	17	17
150	Borne Scrym (¾g)	16	15⅝	16
100	Botany Cons M	¾	¾	¾
400	Bourjois	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	BowmBiltH 1pf	22½	22½	22½
100	Braz T&L (.90g)	25	25	25
200	Breeze Corp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Brew Aero	4⅝	4½	4⅝
400	Bridg Mach (¾g)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Bright Star El B	½	½	½
200	Brill A	9	8⅞	8⅞
200	Brit Col Pw A (1.60)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
200	Brown Co pf	78	78	78
100	Brown F&W (.1.05k)	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
100	Brown F Dist	7	7	7
50	Buckeye P L (3g)	48	48	48
100	Bunk Hill&S (1½)	29⅜	29¼	29¼
100	Burry Biscuit (¼g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Cab & Wire A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Cab & Wire B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	CableWire pf (.193g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Can Ind Alc A	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Can Marc Wire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Carib Syn (¼h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Carnegie eMt	2½	2½	2½
1900	Carrier Corp	63½	60	61
100	Carter (JW) (.40g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
400	Catalin Am	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Cen & Sw Ut	2	2⅞	2⅞
200	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
300	Cen Ohio St (.85g)	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
400	Cen St I	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Childs pf	60	60	60
3000	Cities Service	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
200	Cit Serv pf	39⅛	39	39
500	Claude Neon Ltr	2	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cleve El Ill (3)	40	40	40
100	Cleve Tract	14	14	14
500	Club Al Uten	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Cockshutt Plow	15	14⅞	14⅞
200	Colo Fuel & I war	13	12⅞	12⅞
25	Colum G&E pf (5)	71	71	71
1600	Colum O & G	7	6⅝	6⅝
900	Comwlth Edis new	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞
100	Comwlth & So war	¼	¼	¼
25	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	32	32	32
100	Comm WtaS vc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
2800	Cons Cop Min	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
300	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	74	74	74
600	Cons Gas Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
250	Cons Mng & S(1½g)	81	80½	80⅞
500	Cons Stl Corp	9	8⅞	8⅞
2500	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	91	90⅝	91
400	Cont Roll&Stl	19½	19	19½
300	Cook Paint&V (.60a)	15⅛	15	15
100	Cooper-Bess	18	18	18
100	Copper Range	12½	12½	12½
400	Cord Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1700	Cosden Petro	4½	4	4
300	Cramp&Sons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100	Creole Pet (¾g)	36	35	35½
700	Crocker Wh	13⅞	13½	13½
100	Croft Brewing	¾	¾	¾
100	Crn Drug cv pf (1¾)	30	30	30
200	Crown Drug	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
50	Curtis Mfg (¾g)	10½	10½	10½
2400	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Darby Pet (½)	11½	11½	11½
10	Dennison Mfg 1 pf	75	75	75
300	Derby Oil	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Detroit Gasket (1)	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
200	Det G & M pf (1.20)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	2½	2½	2½
300	Det Stl Prod (¾g)	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
300	Divco Twin Trk (.40)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Driver Harris pf(7)	106	106	106
100	Durham Hos B	1	1	1
500	Duro Test (.40a)	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
800	Eagle Pich Ld (.30g)	20	19⅝	19⅝
100	East Gas & F	6	6	6
900	East Sta Corp	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
25	East Sta B pf	59	59	59
100	Easy Wash M B (½g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Eisler Elec (3%f)	2½	2½	2½
7800	El Bond & Sh	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝
200	El Pow As (.15g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
600	El Pow As A (.15g)	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
300	Elect Share	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Electrographic (1)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Emsco D&Equip (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8100	Evans Wallo	½	⅜	½
50	Evans Wallo pf	19½	19½	19½
300	Ex-Cell-o (.40g)	17⅝	17¼	17¼
400	Falstaff Brew	10	9⅞	10
200	Fanny Farmer (½g)	25	24⅞	24⅞
300	Fansteel	11	11	11
200	Pedders Mfg (½g)	14⅞	14¾	14¾
200	Ferro Enam (¾g)	37⅞	37¾	37¾
100	Fidelio Br	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Fisk Rub	12¼	11½	11⅝
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Fox P Br (1a)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Gen El Ltd (.643g)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
200	Gen Firepfg (.55g)	22¼	22¼	22¼
10	Gen Pub S pf (6)	70	70	70
100	Gen Tel (1a)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
500	Gen Tire&Rub	23½	23	23½
25	Georg Pow pf (6)	75	75	75
100	Gilchrist (½g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
600	Glen Alden (⅛g)	9⅝	9½	9½
500	Grand Nat Films	2¾	2⅜	2½
100	Gray Tel P S (1)	8½	8½	8½
50	Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	86⅞	86¼	86¼
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	39	39	39
100	Greenf T&D	13¾	13¼	13¾
100	Gypsum Lime&Alab	13¼	13¼	13¼
600	Groc Str Prod	5	4⅝	5
100	Guard Inv	½	½	½
1500	Gulf Oil (½g)	56½	55⅞	55⅞
200	Haloid (1)	16	16	16
200	Hartman Tob	1⅛	1⅛	⅞
100	Harvard Brew	1½	1½	1½
200	Hazeltine (3)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
100	Hearn D Strs (1.65g)	16	16	16
100	Hearn D Strs pf (3)	51	51	51
600	Hecla Min (.70g)	17⅛	17¼	17⅝
100	Holt Henry A (.30k)	7	7	7
100	Holophone (1.70g)	24½	24½	24½
375	Horn & Hard (2)	30	29	29¼
60	Hrn&Hrd 5% pf(5)	104	103½	104
1600	Hud Bay M&S (¾g)	31	30½	31
1700	Humble Oil (1⅜g)	82	80⅛	80⅛
100	Hygrade Fd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Ill Zinc (¾g)	25	25	25
200	Imp Chem Ind(.197g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Imp Oil Can (½a)	20¾	20⅜	20¾
1100	Imp Tb Can (.42½g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Ind Ter Ill B	2	2	2
100	Ind Pipe Line (.30g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	22½	21⅞	22½
25	Indus Finan pf	16¼	16¼	16¼
300	Ins Co N Am (2a)	67⅝	66⅛	66⅛
100	Int Cig Mch (1⅛g)	23	23	23
2000	Int Holding	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Int Hyd-El pf	20½	20½	20½
1400	Internat Pet (1½a)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
100	Inter Radio (.85g)	13	13	13
100	Inter Util A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1200	Inter Util B	1½	1⅜	1⅜
200	Inter Vitamin (½)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Inters Home Eq (.44)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
20	Inters Pw Del pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Invest Roy (.06a)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	23	23	23
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
700	Jacobs Co (⅛g)	14⅜	14	14⅜
10	Jer C P&L 7% pf (7)	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
200	Jones&Lau Stl	100	95	95
100	Ken Rad T (¾g)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
40	Kings C Ltg pf B (7)	57½	57	57
20	Kings C Ltg pf D (5)	40½	40½	40½
1000	Kingston Prod (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Knott Corp (.20g)	12	12	12
500	Krueger Brew (1½g)	10	9⅝	9⅝
800	Lake Shore M (4a)	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝
50	Lane Bryant pf (7)	95	95	95
200	Lakey Fdy & M	5	5	5
100	Le Tourneau RG (1)	37	37	37
200	Lefcourt Real	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Lehigh C&N (.30)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1000	Leonard Oil	1	1	1
1100	Lion Oil (1a)	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
800	Lockheed Airc	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Lone Star Gas(.40g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
500	Long Is Lt	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
30	Long Is L pf (7)	80½	80½	80½
25	Long Is L pf B (6)	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
200	Louis L&E (.40)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
700	McWill Dredg (1½k)	21⅞	21	21
100	Marion St Shov	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
400	Massey Harris	10⅝	10	10
400	Merritt-C & S	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝
25	Merritt-C & S pf A	73	73	73
400	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	⅞	⅞
700	Mich Bumper	2⅜	2	2⅛
200	Mich G&O	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
100	MichStl Tub (1g)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	MidStPetA vtc	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Mid Oil cv pf (⅛k)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Midw Oil (¼g)	6⅛	6	6⅛
100	Midwe P&Sup (.15g)	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
200	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅞	6	6
800	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
100	Nat Container (¼g)	12	12	12
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Nat Mfg Str	8	8	8
100	Nat Oil Prod (.50g)	20½	20⅛	20⅛
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	68¼	68¼	68¼
200	Nat Rub Mch	12	12	12
100	Nat Sug Ref (2)	28	28	28
300	Nat Trans (.60g)	10⅛	10	10
100	Nat Un Rad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Navarro Oil (.40a)	21	20⅞	20⅞
100	Nehi Corp (1g)	39	39	39
100	Nelson (B)	18	18	18
100	N Y Cleck (1½)	28	28	28
50	N J Zinc (3a)	78	78	78
300	Newmont Mn (2⅜g)	90	87½	88
100	NY Shipbd Fd	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
120	NY Wat Svc pf	38	38	38
2700	Niag Hud Pow	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛
100	NiagHud 2nd pf (5)	79	79	79
100	NiagShMdB (.15g)	11½	11⅛	11⅛
100	NipissingMine (¼g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Noma Elec (.40g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	NoAmLt&Pow	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Nor Am L&P pf	50⅛	50	50
200	NoAm RayA (1½g)	47	47	47
100	NoAmRayB (1½g)	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
100	No Am Ut Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	No Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
	NoInPS 6% pf (3¼k)	79	78⅞	79
200	Nor Tex El pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Ohio Pow pf (6)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
10	Ohio Pub S pf A (7)	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
200	Okla Nat Gas	13⅛	13	13
100	Oldetyme Dist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Overseas Sec (.70g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Pac G&E 5½ pf(1⅜)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
100	Pac Light pf (6)	106	105⅞	105⅞
200	Pac Tnn spl (2a)	41⅜	41⅛	43
300	Pan-Am Air (1)	64⅝	63	63
2600	Pantepec Oil	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Padkersb R&R (.30g)	27	27	27
500	Pennroad (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5000	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞
50	Pa Salt (6¼g) xd	169	169	169
150	Pepperell (6a)	124⅛	123½	123½
100	Phillips Pkg	8	8	8
400	Phoenix Sec (¼a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	33	33	33
600	Pioneer Gold (.40)	4	4	4
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Pitts Pl Gl (5¼g)	119½	118	118
300	Polaris Mng	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Pratt & Lam (1g)	32	32	32
100	Premier Gld (.12a)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Propper McCall	¼	¼	¼
100	Prosperity B	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10	P&Colo 6% pf (6)	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
60	P S Ind $7 pr pf	46⅛	45	45
75	PugSdP$5pf(6¼k)	64⅝	63⅛	63⅛
200	Pug Sd P $6 pf	29	28	28
500	Pyrene (.40g)	11⅛	11	11
400	Red Bank Oil	15⅛	15	15
200	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	35	35	35
100	Reeves (D) (½h)	6	6	6
100	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Reynolds Inv	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	RiceStixDryGds(¾g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Richmond Rad	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Root Pet (¼g)	6	5⅜	5⅜
1300	Rossia Intl	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Rustless I & S	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Rusti I&S cvpf(2½)	51	51	51
50	Safety Cr H&L (4g)	118½	118½	118½
100	St Lawrence Ltd	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2100	St Regis Pap	8	7⅝	7⅝
50	St Regis Pap pf	108	108	108
300	Samson Unit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Schiff Co (2)	20	20	20
200	Scoville Mfg (1g)	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
300	Sec Corp Gen	3	3	3
200	Segal Lock	2	2	2
1100	Selberling Rub	5⅛	5	5⅛
400	Sentry S Con	1	1	1
2000	Seversky Airc	2⅛	2	2⅛
800	Shattuck Denn	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
500	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	136	136	136
10	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
700	Simmons Har ⅞ Pt	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
200	Simplicity Pat (¼g)	10½	10	10
100	Solar Mfg (.20g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
700	Sonotone (.10g)	2⅛	2	2
400	Soss Mfg (½)	10	9⅞	9⅞
400	So Penn Oil (1½a)	50	50	50
50	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	25	25	25
300	So C Ed C pf (1¼)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
200	Sou Union Gas	3	3	3
1000	Southld Roy (.30g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Spencer Ch S (1.56g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Stand Brew	¼	¼	¼
400	St Oil Ky (1a)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	StOilOhio (1)	38⅛	38	38
800	StandSil-Lead (.02g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Starrett Corp vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	SterchiBrStrs	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Sterchi Br St 2pf(1)	13	13	13
100	Sterl Alum Pr (½g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1100	Sterl Inc (.30a)	5	4⅞	5
200	Stinnes (H)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Stutz Mot Am	4	4	4
3300	Sunray Oil (.15g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Swiss-Am El pf	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
200	Tastyeast A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Taylor (K) Dist (.30)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2400	Technicolor	29⅛	28⅞	29
100	Texon Oil (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Thew Shovel	58	58	58
50	Tob&Allied Stks (1g)	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
600	Transwest Oil	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Tubize Chat	21⅛	21	21
100	Tubize C A (3⅛g)	65	65	65
200	Tung-Sol Lamp	6	6	6
200	Ulen & Co 7½% pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Union G Can (.60)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
100	Unit Corp war	1	1	1
3000	Unit Gas	9⅛	9	9
100	Unit Gas war	2	2	2
1000	Unit Lt & Pow A	6	5⅝	5⅞
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1000	Unit Lt & P cv pf	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛
9500	Unit Milk Pr (3a)	70⅝	70½	70½
100	Unit Molasses (.182g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Unit Prof Sh (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unit Shipyds A	5⅛	5⅛	5½
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
200	U S Lines pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	U S Radiator	8	8	8
100	U S Rub Recl	7	7	7
100	U S Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Unit Verde Ext (1g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Unit Wall Pap (.15g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Univ Corp tc	3	3	3

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Univ Insur (1)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
25	Utah P&L pf (2.81)	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
30	Util Power & Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	[illegible]	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
200	[illegible]	3	3	3
600	[illegible]	4	4	4
100	Venez Mex Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	Went Mfg (¼g)	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Wil-Low Caf pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	YoungSD&Door (1⅛g)	69⅛	69	69
100	Yukon Gold (.04g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s 46	103	103	103
1	Ala Pow 5s 51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10	Ala Pow 4½s '67	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
4	Alumin Co 5s 52	103	102 15-16	102 15-16
1	Am G&E 5s 2028	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
18	Am P&L 6s 2016	93½	92⅞	93½
9	Ark Lou Gas 4s 51	102	101⅞	102
3	Ark P&L 5s 56	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
8	As Elec 4½s 53	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1	As G&E 5½s38C	73	73	73
3	As G&E 5s 50	50	49⅝	49⅝
10	As G&E 4½s '49C	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
3	As T&T 5½s '55 A	81	80	81
9	Baldw L 6s'38 xwst	167	165	166
1	Bell T Can 5s '55A	113½	113½	113½
1	Bell T Can 5s '57B	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
15	Bell T Can 5s'60C	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
3	Birm El 4½s'68	89	89	89
4	Birming Gas 5s '59	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
11	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	103	103	103
6	Cen Ill P S 5s'68G	103	101⅞	103
8	Cen Ill PS 4½s'67 F	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛
1	Cen Oh L&P 5s'50	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11	Cen P&L 5s'56	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1	Cen St El 5½s'54	53	53	53
1	Cen St El 5s'48	53½	53½	53½
2	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	84½	83½	83½
14	Chi Dist E 4½s'70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Chi Dist E 6s'61 B	105½	105½	105½
1	Cities Serv 5s 66	72	72	72
37	Cities Serv 5s 50	66⅞	66	66⅞
5	Cit S Gas 5½s 43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Cit S G Pipe 6s 43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3	Cit SP&L5½s49	64	63⅞	63⅞
20	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	63	62	63
5	Com Ed 5s 53A	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
17	Comwl Ed 5s '54 B	112½	112⅛	112⅛
25	Comwl Ed 4s '81 F	106⅝	106⅛	106⅜
1	Comwl Ed 3¾s '65 H	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Commun P&L 5s '57	73	73	73
2	C G&EL Ba 3¾s '71	102¼	102¼	102¼
7	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	86	85	85
1	Crucible St 5s '40	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	106½	106½	106⅝
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	6½	6½	6½
18	East G&F 4s'56 A	87⅛	86⅞	86⅞
1	Edison El Ill 3½s'65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
13	Elec P&L 5s 2030	83½	82½	82½
3	Emp O&R 5½s'42	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
4	Erie Ltg 5s'67	108	108	108
1	Fla P&L 5s'54	92	92	92
9	Gary E&G 5s'44 st	96½	96⅛	96½
12	Gatin P 5s'56	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
3	Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
4	Geo Pow 5s'67	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
6	Grand Trunk 4s'50	101	101	101
1	Hall Pr 6s'47 A st	97	97	97
8	Idaho Pow 5s'47	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s'57	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Ill Pow&L 5s'56C	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5	Ill Pow&L 6½s'57	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
4	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	103½	103	103
3	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54 B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Ind & Mich 5s '55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Ind El 5s '47	94	94	94
1	Ind El 6½s '53B	97	97	97
2	Ind El 5s '51C	85	85	85
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	86	86	86
6	Ind Svc 5s '63A	86	86	86
19	Ind P&L 5s '57A	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
1	Ind P Sec 6½s '55C	97	97	97
1	Inters P 5s '57	27	27	27
10	Inters P 6s '52	31	31	31
5	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	82⅛	82	82
4	Inters P Sec 4½s '58	75⅛	75	75⅛
5	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	100	100	100
10	IaPubSvc 5s '57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	JerCen P&L 4½s'61C	105	105	105
6	Ky Util 6½s'48D	100	100	100
6	Ky Util 5s '69I	90	89⅞	90
4	Leht PS 6s 2026A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Lex Util 5s '52	101⅛	101	101
1	Lib McN&L 5s '43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4	Lou P&L 5s '57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Miss Pow 5s '55	83	83	83
3	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞
5	Nassau & Suf 5s '45	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
30	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞
12	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	79⅞	79	79⅞
3	Neb Pw 6s A 2022	117	116⅜	116⅜
1	Neb Pw 4½s '81	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Nev Cal E 5s '56	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
3	NE G&E 5s '48	[illegible]	60	60
6	N E Pow 5s '48	94	94	94
20	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	107	106⅞	107
10	NY St E&G 4½s '80	99⅛	99	99⅛
3	Nor Con Ut5½s '48 A	48½	48	48
7	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66 C	103⅛	103	103
5	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70 E	98⅛	98	98
2	Ogden Gas 5s '45	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5	Ohio Pub S 6s '53 C	109⅞	109	109⅞
6	Ohio Pub S 5½s '61E	101⅛	100⅞	101
8	Okla Nat Gas 5s '48	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	OklaNatGas4½s'51A	99	99	99
1	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	89	89	89
5	Pac Coast Pow 5s '40	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Pac G&E 6s '41 B	112	112	112
2	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	74	73⅞	74
2	Pen El 4s '71 F	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
4	Pen Oh Ed 6s '50	101	100⅞	100⅞
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	97	97	97
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	111	111	111
1	Portland G & C 5s '40	71½	71½	71½
1	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	112	112	112
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81 F	103½	103½	103½
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '80 I	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	82⅛	81⅞	81⅞
1	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	78	78	78
2	Safe Har W 4½s '79	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3	San Ant PS 5s '58B	105	105	105
11	Schulte RE 6s '51	35	35	35
2	Scripps 5½s '43	102½	102½	102½
4	SEP&L 6s 2025A	98½	98½	98½
7	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
17	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	So Cal Ed 4s '60	106	106	106
1	So'west A Tel5s'61A	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Stand GE 6s '35	69⅛	69	69
2	Stand GE 6s '35 ct	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1	Stand GE 6s '35 cv	69¼	69¼	69¼
2	Sta GE 6s '35 cv ct	67	67	67
1	Stand G&E 6s '51	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
4	Stand G&E 6s '66	67½	67½	67½
1	Stand Inv 5½s '39	95½	95½	95½
1	Stand P&L 6s '57	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
3	Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Syracuse L 5s '57 B	107	107	107
3	Tenn Pub S 5s'70	70	70	70
13	Tex El S 5s '60	101⅜	101	101⅜
11	Tex P&L 5s '56	104⅜	104¼	104¼
14	Toledo Ed 5s '62	108	108	108
2	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	76⅛	76½	76½
6	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	82	81⅞	81⅞
5	Unit L&Ry 6s '52A	107½	107¼	107¼
5	Virg P S 5½s '46A	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛
2	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	106	106	106
3	Wash Wat P 5s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	West Newsp Un 6s '44	59¼	58	58
10	West Pa 5s 2030	103½	103	103½
1	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2	York Rys 5s '37	87	87	87

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	Close
6	Bogota M Bk7s'47nw	23½	23½	23½
2	Cauca Val 7s '48	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1	Danish Con 5½s '55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Danish Con 5s '53	99	99	99
2	Ger C Mun 7s '47	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1	Isotta Fras 7s '42	77	77	77
1	Medellin Col 7s '51	14	14	14
5	Parana Braz 7s '58	25	24⅜	24⅜
10	Russ 6½sN C '19	1	1	1
2	Terni Elec 6½s '53	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
4	VammaWatP5½s'57	102¼	102¼	102⅜

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year: no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 27, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
3.75	Bos & Albany	130	130	130	130
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	24	24	24	24
.50a	Copper Range	12½	12	12½	12¼
4.50	Ea G & F pr pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	59½
..	E Mass St Ry	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	East Mass pf	38	38	38	39
8.00	Edison Elec	134	133	133	135
1.87½d	Fi Nat Stores	41¼	41¼	41¼	42
.65d	General Cap	41¾	41¾	41¾	42⅝
..	Hath Bak A	3	3	3	4½
..	Helvetia Oil	60c	60c	60c	60c
..	Isle Royale	4½	4½	4½	4¼
..	Maine Cent	17	17	17	17
..	Mass Util Asso	3	3	3	3
2.00	Mergenthaler	40¼	40	40	43
..	Nat Tunnel	3¾	3½	3½	3⅞
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	116	116	116	116
..	North Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3.50a	Old Colony	15½	14½	14½	15½
..	Un Cop L & M	26c	26c	26c	30c
..	Unit Gas	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9¾
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	86½	86½	86½	87
..	Utah M & T	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1.25d	Warren, S D	40	40	40	40½

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid or payable in 1937, no regular rate.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
Sept.	1.07¾	1.08⅞	1.06⅝	1.06⅞	—.00¼
Dec.	1.09½	1.10⅛	1.08⅝	1.08½	—.00⅛
May	1.11¾	1.12⅜	1.11	1.11	
Corn					
Sept.	1.00	1.00⅞	.95½	.95½	—.04
Dec.	.65⅛	.65⅞	.63	.63	—.02½
May	.66½	.66⅞	.64	.64¼	—.02
Oats					
Sept.	.29	.29	.28⅝	.28⅝	
Dec.	.29⅛	.29¼	.28⅞	.29	+.00⅛
May	.30⅞	.30⅞	.30⅝	.30⅝	+.00⅛
Rye					
Sept.	.80½	.80⅞	.79	.79¼	—.00⅞
Dec.	.78⅞	.78⅞	.77½	.77½	—.00½
May	.77⅞	.79	.77⅞	.77⅞	—.00½

Plans Two for One Stock Split

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Youngstown Steel Door Co. announced that the board of directors, in a letter to shareholders, recommended a two-for-one split of common stock. Shareholders are to hold a special meeting Sept. 10 to act on the recommendation. The company has 400,000 authorized shares of common.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 25: Receipts, $120,551,617; expenditures, $68,592,679; balance, $2,891,199,974; customs receipts for the month, $31,340,109. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $798,313,189; expenditures, $1,145,607,862, including $344,942,769 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $347,294,673; gross debt, $37,031,303,406, an increase of $51,734,110 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,541,378,349, including $1,309,933,762 of inactive gold.

Utility to Build New Plant

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Col. William Kelly, president of the Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp., announced the power company is preparing plans for a new $7,500,000 to $8,000,000 plant to be built at Niagara Falls or along the Niagara River north of Buffalo.

British Rail Fares Advance as Wage Level Is Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—John Citizen, railroad passenger, is to pay 5 per cent more for his ticket when traveling in Britain, and John Labor, railroad worker, has now had restored to his pay envelope the remaining percentage of a 5 per cent cut imposed in 1931.

Railwaymen's wages have been brought up to the former level following many months of negotiation. Railwaymen claimed additions in wages and cuts in hours, which would have cost the railroad companies an extra £9,500,000 a year. The concessions they have received after the Railway Staff National Tribunal had considered the matter are to cost slightly less than £3,000,000 a year. They affect, directly and indirectly, 560,000 workers.

Some weeks before this decision was made known the Railway Rates Tribunal had granted the application of the four main-line companies for an increase of 5 per cent in fares and freight charges. These increases come into force as from October 1, this year.

It has been calculated by the tribunal that much of the increase in revenue resulting from higher rates will be offset by raising prices of raw materials and increased wages. An estimate of the total additional revenue from a 5 per cent increase, is given as about £5,600,000 a year. The companies declare that increased expenses, due to higher cost of materials and larger staff, will be £7,000,000 a year.

In turning down the full claims of the railwaymen, the Staff Tribunal declared that it is obvious that they would have involved such cost as to be completely outside the range of possibility.

The claims that the tribunal turned down included a general minimum wage of 50 shillings a week, two weeks' holiday with pay for locomotive engineers and firemen, a day off, for any public holiday, for railway clerks, and a 36-hour week for clerks.

Previous discussions between the companies and the three railway unions involved had already restored 3¾ per cent of the 5 per cent pay cut in recent years. By the award the remaining 1¼ per cent has now been returned.

Big Drop in Corn Depresses Wheat

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—A four-cent drop in September corn, the limit in one session, unsettled prices of all grains today. Wheat lost all of an early gain of almost two cents a bushel.

Higher wheat prices abroad, drought in Argentina, rumors Germany is buying wheat and international complications in the Far East were factors behind the upturn of prices of the leading bread grain early in the session. Corn's break accompanied a fall of four cents a bushel in prices of the cereal for immediate delivery. Corn receipts here were larger.

Wheat closed ⅛ lower to ¼ higher compared with yesterday's finish, September, $1.06⅞-⅞, December 1.08½-⅜, and corn was 2½ to 4 cents down, September 95½, December 64-63¾. Oats were unchanged to ⅛ higher.

Brokers' Loans Rise $4,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,140,000,000. The week ended Aug. 25 and the total represented an increase of $4,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $971,000,000.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Com'cial Credit	50c	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Muskegon Piston Ring Co	25c	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Pictorial Paper Package	3¾c	..	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Accumulated				
Aero Supply Mfg Co A	$2.25	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc'tes 6% pf	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Gen Outdoor Adv Co. pf	$1.50	..	Sept. 25	Sept. 15
Do pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Wood (Alan) Steel 7% pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Special				
Leslie Salt Co	50c	..	Oct. 21	Oct. 5
Wayne Pump	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Increased				
Midvale Co	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Regular				
Amer Home Prod.	20c	M	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Am Ns N Y Crp.	50c	B-M	Sept. 15	Sept. 4
Anaconda Cop M	50c	Q	Sept. 27	Sept. 7
Arnold Const Cp	12½c	Q	Sept. 20	Sept. 10
Babcock & Wilcox Co.	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Baldwin Co.	15c	..	Sept. 25	Sept. 20
B'win Co. pf "A"	$1.50	Q	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Braz T L & P pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Com Credit	$1	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Do 4½% pf		Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Com Invest Tr	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Do $4.25 pf	$1.06¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Dixie I C Co	12½c	Q	Sept. 10	Aug. 25
East G&F Asso 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Fulton Market Cold Storage Co. 8% pf	$2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Gen. Ry. Signal	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Gillette Safety Razor Co	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 1
do pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Illinois Bell Tel Co	$2		Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Leslie Salt Co	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Liquid Carbonic Cp (new)	40c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 20
Lorillard (P) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
McColl Frontenac Oil pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Muskegon P. Ring	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Okonite Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 24
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 24
Park Davis Co	40c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Pathe Film Cp pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Perf'n Stove Co	37½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Picto'l Papr Pkge	8¾c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 8
Truax-Traer Coal Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 15	
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 15	
Union Pac. R R	$2	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 7
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 7
United Carr Fast'r	30c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Upson Walton Co	20c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Ward Baking Cp. 7% pf	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Wayne Pump	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17

Paper Firm Buys Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—Detroit Paper Products Company announced purchase of the plant of Western Board & Paper Company at Kalamazoo, Mich. The price was not revealed.

Canada Dry Plans to Raise $1,742,942 New Capital

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan to raise approximately $1,742,942 of additional capital was announced by Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., beverage maker, with plants in New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere.

The plan provides that stockholders of record Sept. 2 will be offered the right to subscribe to 102,526 additional capital shares at $17 a share on the basis of one share for each five held. Rights will expire Sept. 22.

It is understood an underwriting agreement has been made with a financial group and the company has agreed to pay 80 cents a share compensation.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—For the eighth time this year commercial and industrial failures showed an increase over the 1936 level, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. Failures for the week ended August 12 totaled 153 against 156 in the preceding week and 149 in the like week last year.

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	12	Conn Ry & L pf	10	14	14	14	Aug25
87	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	50	77	76	76	Aug 2
95	83½	Cons Cigpfww(6½)	100	84	84	84	Aug26
94	86	Cons Cigpfxw(6½)	20	83½	83½	83½	—½
52¾	33	Consol Coal pf	110	45¼	44½	44½	—1¼
77	61¾	Corn Exchange (3)	160	63½	62¼	63	+½
17⅜	8¾	Cuba RR pf	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	—¾
127	109⅝	Cuban-Am S pf (18k)	110	122	120	120	—1½
[illegible]	67⅛	Cushman 7% pf (3½)	50	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	Aug19
62	46⅛	Cushman $8 pf	10	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Aug26
109	99½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	104	104	104	Aug26
22	9⅜	Detroit & Mackinac	10	16	16	16	Aug18
30	19	Detroit & Mac pf	10	19	19	19	Aug23
41¼	34	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	10	36	36	36	+⅜
122	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	20	116	116	116	Aug17
115½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	20	114	113½	113½	Aug26
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	60	160	160	160	—1
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	109	109	109	—½
80	75⅜	Erie & Pitts (3½)	90	77	77	77	Aug16
5⅜	3	Fairbanks Co	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
28	20¾	Fairbanks pf	30	22½	22¼	22¼	Aug26
103	88½	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	90½	90½	90½	Aug16
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons (1.20g)	100	39½	39¾	39½	Apr19
135	100	Foster Wheeler pf	10	109	109	109	Aug23
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	10	69	69	69	Aug26
117	105⅛	Freeport Sul pf (6)	10	112	112	112	Aug13
73	45	Fuller pr pf	30	45½	45½	45½	Aug14
48½	24	Fuller 2 pf	10	24¼	24¼	24¼	Aug26
33	22	Gamewell	10	23½	23½	23½	
106¼	95	Gannett pf (6)	20	100	100	100	—½
153	132	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	132	132	132	
152	122	Gen Cigar pf (7)	130	122	122	122	
64½	48	Gen G & El cv pf	10	50	50	50	—½
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	200	119½	118¼	118½	Aug26
11[illegible]	106	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	20	108½	108½	108½	Aug26
117½	103	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	100	104½	104½	104½	Jul 13
88	48	Gen Steel Cast pf	50	58	56½	58½	Aug25
115	100	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	100	100	100	Aug26
96	81	Goth Silk H pf (7)	30	82	81	81	Aug26
145½	132	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	135	135	135	—2
64¼	59¾	Green B&W (2½g)	10	60	60	60	Jul 9
98	65¼	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
59	40	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	42½	42¼	42¼	Aug19
36	26⅛	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	32¾	32¾	32¾	—¼
108	103	Hamilton W pf (6)	140	105⅜	105	105	Aug26
105	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	160	101	101	101	Aug25
140	128	Harb-Walk pf (6)	20	130½	130	130	Aug24
106½	91	Hat Corp pf (6½)	20	91	91	91	Aug26
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	152¼	152¼	152¼	Aug23
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	50	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	Aug24
120½	101⅛	Holland F pf (5)	20	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+¾
114¾	110	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	111	111	111	Aug23
72	57	Illinois Cent LL (4)	50	58	58	58	Aug19
143	133½	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	50	142¼	142¼	142¼	Aug11
111½	104	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	108	108	108	+3
10	5½	Int Ry Cent Amer	10	6	6	6	—½
8¾	6	Int Ry Cent Am ct	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
57½	43⅛	Int Ry Cent Am pf	20	50⅛	50	50	Aug26
110	88	Int Silver pf (8k)	60	98	97½	97½	—1½
107½	100	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	10	100½	100½	100½	Aug16
127	121	Island Crk C pf (6)	20	127	127	127	Aug 4
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	124	124	124	Aug24
138	117¾	Jones&L Stlpf(3½k)	40	122¼	121	121	
21	115⅛	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	119½	119½	119½	Aug16
110	96	Keith-A Or pf (3½k)	20	101	101	101	Aug 3
100½	101	Kendall pf (7)	10	103	103	103	Aug16
71	44	Kinney (G R) pf	30	45	45	45	—½
35½	29	Kinney (G R) pr pf	30	30⅛	29	29	Aug26
147	105	Kresge D St pf (20k)	40	140	140	140	Aug12
27⅛	15⅛	Laclede Gas	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Aug20
41⅛	23¼	Laclede Gas pf	40	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	Aug24
203	160	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	10	194	194	194	Mar10
110	105	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	10	105	105	105	Aug16
147⅝	127	Lorillard pf (7)	60	139	139	139	Aug17
132½	127⅛	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	Aug10
30	14	Manati Sugar pf	10	19	19	19	Aug20
21⅛	14	Manati Sug pf ct	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Aug19
35	19⅛	Manhattan Ry gtd	30	28	27⅜	28	Jul 29
3⅛	1⅛	Market St Ry	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug26
20	9	Market St Ry pf	10	9	9	9	
39	17	Market St Ry pr pf	50	18¼	18	18¼	Aug26
6½	2½	Market St Ry 2 pf	100	2½	2½	2½	Aug26
166	142	Math Alkali pf (7)	130	155	155	155	Aug24
111	97	Maytag 1 pf (6)	40	105	105	105	Aug26
44	35	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	36	36	36	Aug 9
112½	95	McLellan Sto pf (6)	10	96½	96½	96½	Aug16
101	93½	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	95	95	95	Aug16
47⅞	24	Mengel 5% pf (5)	40	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—2⅛
41	25	Merc & M Tr (1.60)	10	25	25	25	Aug19
132	108	Midland Stl 1 pf (8)	10	116	116	116	—1
106	94	Milw Elec Ry pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Aug24
124	108	Minn-Hon pf B (6)	*10	117	117	117	Aug19
6⅛	2⅛	Minn StP&SSM LL	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
66⅛	54⅛	Morris & Ess (3¾)	120	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Aug24
90⅛	80	Mullins pf (7)	10	88	88	88	Aug19
108⅛	102	Murphy pf (5)	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Aug12
67⅛	30	Nash Chat & St L	10	33	33	33	Aug18
112⅛	107⅛	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	20	111½	111	111	—⅛
112	107	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	110	110	110	Aug25
150	137	Nat Lead pf B (6)	220	133	133⅛	133	
103	100	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Aug23
37	17	New Orl Tx Mex	10	18½	18½	18½	—3
12⅛	6	NY Dock	80	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅜	12½	NY Dock pf	100	18½	18	18	Aug26
135	121	NY & Harlem (5)	10	122	122	122	Aug 5
137	125	NY & Harlem pf (5)	90	127	127	127	Jun 4
97	85	NY Lack & W (5)	10	85	85	85	Aug 6
76½	55	NY Shipbuilding pf	20	60	60	60	
112¾	73	NY Steam $7 pf	40	97½	97½	97½	Aug20
102¾	63½	NY Steam $6 pf	20	86	86	86	—2
114	102	Norfolk & W pf (4)	70	107½	107	107	Aug24
105	93	Northern Central (4)	10	99	99	99	—¼
53½	44	Northwest Teleg (3)	20	44	44	44	Aug24
40	26¼	Norwalk T & R pf	80	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
114	95	Omnibus pf (8)	10	100⅛	100	100	—1½
140	126	Otis Elevator pf (6)	30	129	129	129	Aug25
134	112½	Otis Steel pr pf (7)	20	134	134	134	
75	54¾	Outlet (3a)	20	56½	56½	56½	—1½
115	114	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	Jun10
15⅜	6⅝	Pac Coast	40	8	8	8	Aug26
40	23½	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	25	25	25	+½
27¼	13	Pac Coast 2 pf	20	14½	14¼	14¼	
152	134½	Pac Tel & Tel (8)	10	143½	143½	143½	+2½
149	133	Pac T & T pf (6)	20	139¼	139¼	139¼	Jul 31
121	60	Panhandle pf	10	80	90	90	
109⅛	99	Paraffine pf (4)	20	100	100	100	Aug13
116¾	112	Peoples Dr pf (6½)	10	113	113	113	Aug25
7½	4	Phila Rapid Transit	30	4½	4½	4½	Aug26
14	7½	Phila Rap Trans pf	50	8	8	8	Aug13
87¾	72	Phillips Jones pf (7)	10	72	72	72	Jul 8
74¼	44	Phoenix H pf (3½)	10	55	55	55	Aug20
56	40	Pirelli (1.68¾g)	10	43	43	43	Aug18
47¼	29	Pittsburgh & W Va	80	30	30	30	Aug26
175	165	Pittsburgh Ft W (7)	*30	165	165	165	Apr12
190	174½	Pittsbgh Ft W pf 7)	30	175⅜	175⅜	175⅜	Apr28
132	84	Pittsburgh Steel pf	10	87	87	87	—3
28	16	Pittsbgh T Coal pf	20	18	18	18	Aug17
141	97¼	Pittsbgh United pf	10	117	117	117	—2
100½	96¼	Pitt Coke & Ir pf (5)	10	96¼	96¼	96¼	Aug26
117	117	Pitt CC&Stl (5)	20	117	117	117	Aug10
167	167	Pitt Yng & A pf (7)	10	167	167	167	Feb16
118½	114½	Procter & G pf (5)	20	117	117	117	Aug26
112¾	107½	Pure Oil pf (8)	90	112⅝	112½	112½	—⅛
25½	13½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	10	14	14	14	—1½
83	62	Real Silk Hos pf	10	65½	65½	65½	Aug24
110	93	Rens & Sara (8)	10	93	93	93	Aug25
139	126¾	Rev C & B pf (7)	10	127	127	127	Aug10
95¾	89	RevC&B5¼%pf(5¼)	10	90	89¾	90	Aug 4
67	59½	Reynolds Tob (3)	20	60¾	60¾	60¾	—¼
113	104¼	Safe St 7% pf (7)	20	108¼	108¼	108¼	+¼
113	99	Safe St 6% pf (6)	30	105	105	105	—½
193	95	Safe St 5% pf (5)	30	96	95½	96	Aug26
20¾	11	StL Southwestern	10	12	12	12	Aug 4
37½	20	StL Southwestn pf	50	22	20	20	Aug 4
45¼	38	Scott Paper (1.05g)	220	41	40½	40½	—2
44	33½	Sheaffer Pen (1¼g)	10	32¾	32¾	32¾	—⅞
197	85¼	Sloss-Shef Stl & I	10	150	148	148	—3
120	96	Sloss-S Stl pf (6)	60	106	106	106	Aug26
155	141	Sou P R Sug pf (8)	10	145	145	145	Jul 27
77⅛	60	Spalding 1 pf	10	60	60	60	Aug20
104⅛	93	Spang Chal pf (6)	20	98½	98½	98½	Aug24
94	75	Spear & Co pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	M'y22
50	44	Spicer pf A (3)	10	49	49	49	—1
95⅛	80¼	Spiegel pf (4½)	90	86	85¼	85¼	—¾
125	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	10	118	118	118	—2½
57⅛	48½	Talcott ptc pf (2¾a)	10	52	52	52	Aug17
93½	84	The Fair pf (7)	30	84	84	84	Aug26
94	66	Twin City pf (7k)	40	71	71	71	Aug23
117¾	113½	United Bis pf (7)	10	113½	113½	113½	Aug18
106¼	95½	United Dyew pf (7)	40	97	95½	97	Aug18
30½	11⅛	US Distributing pf	60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Aug25
172	156	US Gypsum pf (7)	20	160⅛	160⅛	160⅛	Aug23
169	147	US Tobacco pf (7)	30	155	155	155	Aug16
164	142¼	Univ Leaf T pf (8)	20	147	147	147	Aug25
166	55	Univ Pict 1 pf	20	61	60	60	Aug26
58⅛	40	Vadsco pf	20	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	Aug12
115	103½	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	105	105	105	
80	80	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	*50	80	80	80	Mar27
86	85	Vick Shr & P pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr17
115	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	50	111	111	111	+½
12⅛	6½	Va Iron Coal & Coke	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
37	20½	Va Iron C & C pf	10	23	23	23	+1
98	70	Vulcan Detin (3g)	10	81	81	81	—6½
122½	117¾	Vulcan Det pf (7)	20	119	119	119	Aug14
16	6½	Wabash pf B	100	7½	6⅞	6⅞	Aug23
83⅛	82½	Webster Eisenlohr pf	10	82½	82½	82½	Jul 27
2⅛	1	Wells Fargo	50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug18
108	89	W Penn El A (7)	120	105⅛	102	102	—4
109	90½	W Penn El 7% pf (7)	270	105	103	104	—1⅛
103	81	W Penn El 6% pf (6)	110	102	101	102	+1
123½	118	W Penn P 7% pf (7)	30	120	120	120	Aug25
115⅛	110⅛	W Penn P 6% pf (6)	50	113	113	113	Aug21
170	143	West E&M pf (3½)	20	150½	150½	150½	Aug26
30	25⅛	Weston El In A (2)	10	38	38	38	Aug20
115	90	Wheeling & L E	10	108	108	108	Jun17
125	114	Wheel & L E pf (5½)	10	118	118	118	Aug17
112⅛	81	Worth P&M pf A	50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Aug25
112	105⅛	Wor P&M pf A st	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Aug25
128	90	Wright Aero	30	96	94	95	Aug 5
142	123	Yell Trk 7%pf (7)	30	127	127	127	Aug26

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

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Mrs. Hodge, Prop.

Community Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Tel. Ded. 0549 Mrs. Hodge, Prop.

DEDHAM—Westwood

High Street Market
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
BIRDSEYE SPINACH—23c pkg.
BIRDSEYE SCALLOPS—35c pkg.
695 High Street, Westwood
Tel. Ded. 2214
A. R. Meissner, Prop.

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
for
"Better Baked Goods"
370 Granite Ave. — Bluehills 6920
East Milton Sq. — Conj. of Routes 37-135

FITCHBURG

Greeting Cards for Birthdays, Anniversaries, Weddings and all special occasions.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers — 350 Main St. — *Stationers*

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street — Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street — Tel. 475—4025

SPOTS & COMPANY — PHONE 1-2-3
Cleaning - Dyeing - Repairing
Personal Laundry Service
256 Water Street

COUGHLIN'S MARKET
Monarch Products sold here.
We carry a first-class line of meats, fish, vegetables and fruit.
Daily deliveries.
18 PUTNAM ST. — TEL. 1417

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
N. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GOING-HOME GIFTS
BLANCHARD
JEWELER — GIFT ANNEX
125 MAIN ST. — 17 HANCOCK ST.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity — Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Philbrook-MacKenney Shop
Incorporated
Isabelle Hall Philbrook, President
Martha B. MacKenney, Treasurer
CORSETS—HOSIERY—LINGERIE
"The Shop of Personal Service"
18 Merrimack Street — Phone 1352

CHANGE NOW
to a
Light Weight Stetson Hat
Light as Air
The Lightest Stetson you ever wore, yet with all the style and fine workmanship for which Stetson is world famous.
$5.00 all colors
Nichols & Morse Co.

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue — Tel. 5310
Norwalk Tires — Norwalk Tubes — Norwalk Batteries
Insure You Dependable Service

HINGHAM

Martha Gay
for smart dresses
Constantly new things, from the sports classic to the head-turning evening gown. Moderate prices.
Fountain Square — Hingham

! ! BACK TO SCHOOL ! !
YOUNG & CO.
Children's Dresses, $1.00, $1.19, $1.98
Ringless Chiffon Hose—Knee Length 39c—3 for $1.00
Boys' Half Hose—25c

Driscoll Radio Shop
Presenting
The New 1938
R C A VICTORS
Magic Eye — Magic Voice — Magic Brain
Hing. 0018 — Open until 8 P. M.

Anderson Brothers
Stone House Tomato Juice — from N. H. One 1 pt. jar—20c—2 for 35c.
Stone House May Marmalade—pineapple with mint. One 11 oz. jar—29c—2 for 55c.
Svelta—A tasty condiment for salads—Lemon flavored. One 9 oz. jar—29c—2 for 55c.
Ivin's Wheat Hearts—A toasted Whole Wheat Cracker. One 11 oz. pkg.—23c—2 for 39c.

HOLYOKE

STEIGER'S
AUGUST SALE of FURS
Is Now in Progress
The Greatest Collection of Fur Coats assembled in many years. Our assortments are most complete right NOW. Come in and make your selection and SAVE as much as 1-3 during Our AUGUST FUR SALE.
Prices range from $58 to $498
Steiger's Fur Salon—Third Floor

WILBUR COON SHOES
For smart women on their feet all day, school teachers, business and professional women, society women—COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
166 HIGH STREET, HOLYOKE

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE (Continued)

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke — Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 — Chicopee 550

LAWRENCE

Save Money
during our
August Sale
of
CLOTH COATS
$59
— Second Floor —
Cherry & Webb's

D & H
Cone Cleaned Anthracite
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
320 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6107 — Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts.
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars.
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET — LEX. 1000

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
FALL SALE
of
BEDDING

Silver Fox
Collars trimming lovely slenderizing cloth coats for winter.
August Special Price
$99.00
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

A. E. O'Heir Co.
Final Week of our
August Furniture SALE
15 HURD STREET

LYNN

The Newest
E-Z-Do Slid-A-Way Chests
On Ball-Bearing Wheels. Size 36x20x8½. No more floor scratching. Rolls easily under the bed out of the way.
$1.00
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST.—BREAKERS 3737

It's Time to Buy
FALL CURTAINS
Two special groups
$1.19 Ruffled Dotted Curtains .... Pair $1.00
$1.00 Novelty Tailored Curtains .... Pair 79c
T·W·ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

Paper and ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • Breakers 4956

MALDEN

YOU SAVE 10 to 33 1/3 %
During our August Sale of Quality Furniture
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-458 Main Street, Malden

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
New Fall Styles Are Now Here
HIGGINS
107 Pleasant St. — Tel. Mal. 1487

Back to School
and back to the
B&S Children's Bazaar
where you will find a complete selection of
Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
175 Pleasant Street, Malden — Tel. 1296

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS — COSTS LESS
Good for Cleaner
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. [illegible]

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose [illegible] 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.
Wedding Bouquets and Flowers for Every Occasion.
345 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. [illegible]

L. J. BONART & CO.
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, JR.
INSURANCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REAL ESTATE
TEL. MEL. 1479 — 437 MAIN STREET

Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
[illegible] MAIN STREET

PRIOR
There is still time to take advantage of reduced prices on shirts, hose, neckwear and many other items of our summer stock.
529 MAIN STREET, MELROSE

ANDREWS MARKET
Groceries and Provisions
510 MAIN ST. — Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

An Exceptional Line of Stylish Cotton, Rayon, and Sheer Dresses for Summer Wear
at $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98
THE JONES STORES, INC.
Malden — Melrose

New low prices for coal and coke.
Oil contracts now at lower price.
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET — Tel. 0794—0795

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0649 — Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

Fancy Fresh Fowl .... lb. 33c
Legs of Spring Lamb .... lb. 29c
New Sweet Potatoes .... 5 lbs. 23c
Cloverbloom Sweet Cream Butter lb. roll 39c
Sutton's Market
Need. 1643 — Free Delivery

Alger E. Eaton & Sons, Inc.
THE EATON FUNERAL HOME
Over a Century in Needham and Surrounding Towns.
1351 Highland Ave. — Need. 0201

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil — *Range Oil*
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue — *Need. 0801—1618*

School Supplies
Greeting Cards, Gifts and Stationery
The End of the Trail
The kind of a shop that is kind to your purse.
1096 Great Plain Ave. — Need. 1014

NEW BEDFORD

Wing's Bonus Sale
One-tenth of the value of nearly all purchases comes back to you in New Bedford Made Goods
The C. F. WING Co.
790-794 PURCHASE ST.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon — Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET — TEL. 6560

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
See Our Authentic
PARIS REPRODUCTIONS
$5.98 — $6.98
Louise Hat Shop
101 WILLIAM ST.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

William A. Bassett Co.
[illegible] Purchase Street — Phones [illegible]
Fresh Sword Fish, Salmon, Halibut, Mackerel, Native Blue Fish, Live and Boiled Lobsters.

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 — Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

EDNA B. SMITH of the
SILHOUETTE GOWN and BEAUTY SALON
announces her opening at
458 Newtonville Ave., off Walnut St.
where she will be pleased to see her many friends.
DRESS SALE—$3.95 and $5
Phone New. No. 4847 for Appointments

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
We receive fresh fish daily from the Boston Fish Pier
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 3260 for

WINCHESTER

SKID CONTROL
Learn how sensational new safety tire protects you from all kinds of skids. No obligation.
New U·S·ROYAL Master
OSCAR HEDTLER
28 CHURCH STREET — Tel. Win. 1300
Dependable Service

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
see
Our Smart New Fall Styles
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

Anna Ferguson — Elsie Tait
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephone: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
SALES and SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 — 631 North St. — Open Evenings

SHALETT
Quality Cleaners and Dyers
Plain garments cash and carry
69 cents
702 North St., Cor. Burbank Dial 5475

PITTSFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
A service for every household
DIAL 6493

Nine Cent Sale
Ends Saturday
Still time to share in the many splendid values.
ENGLAND BROTHERS

HONEY
New Clover 5 LB. PAIL 69c
COMB, EACH 25c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
•
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
and other
HOME APPLIANCES
ERNIE DRACUP
99 First Street — Tel. 2-1057

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 4258-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, INC.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

RAWSON'S MARKET
Swifts' Peanut Hams
Native Broilers
Hatchet Brand Canned Goods
Rumford Baking Powder
438 HANCOCK STREET — WOLLASTON

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

HATS CLEANED
Our method may [illegible]
but [illegible]
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
[illegible] Quincy Avenue — Pres. [illegible]

WILLIAM A. LAMB
Jeweler and Silversmith
This store has Good Credit as we [illegible]
[illegible] Hancock St. — Tel. Pres. [illegible]

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue — Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal'
CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

READING

Retail Store
READING MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2829-M
10-12 A. M., 2-5 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. Miers & Sons
ROOFERS
Established 1887
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles. Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street — Somerset 0628-R

T. F. Sheridan & Son
Cor. School and Medford Sts.
Som. 0659
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
JENNEY GASOLINE

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street — Davis Square

GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
Baggage Transferred to All Points
159 PEARL STREET — SOM. 8190-1

Fuel Prices Going Up
Summer Is Going Fast
Colder Days Soon
For Coal, N. E. Coke, or Oil
Tel. Som. 0054
F. A. TEELE, Davis Square
Established 1895 — Experienced Help

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street — 2-1146

HEATING OIL-O-MATIC COOLING
LEVEILLEE OIL SALES CO.
for Dependable Oil Service
C. George Leveillee, Mgr.
Dial 4-1773
453 Worthington St.

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

WM. SCHLATTER & SON
INC.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon Street — Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 3-3107

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal — *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

AUTOMOBILE BUREAU
We have established for your information a Bureau to give you any advice needed in the selection of new or used cars. Our experience covers a number of years. If we can be of service to you, please call. There is no charge in any way.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 NO. BEACON ST. — MID. 7650

★

Star Market Co.
Genuine Spring Lamb Legs, Fine Flavor, 7 to 8 lbs. average—27c lb.
Free delivery to Watertown, Belmont and Waverly.
24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 7100

Get Your Milk in the Convenient Cream Top Bottle
and be sure of pure milk and rich, thick cream.
C. L. WOODLAND
54 Waverley Avenue — Mid. 2513

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH

BACK TO SCHOOL
TOGGERY NOW
READY AT THE
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Weymouth Landing

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 BARTLETT RD. OCEAN 1520
Oven or Pot Roast .... .37 lb.
Boneless undercut
Fresh Dressed Fowl .... lb.
4—4½ lb. average
1 lb. Creamery Butter .... .37 lb.
Fresh Haddock .... lb.
Deep Sea Scallops .... lb.
10 lbs Native New Potatoes
Seedless Grapefruit .... 4 for .2?
Medium Size
Best Native Celery .... bunch .15

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NewEnglandCoke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

COMFORTABLE apartments, quiet home, good food; moderate terms; five minutes sea. Tel. 2688. 27, Gerald Rd., West Worthing.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 29 Devonshire Place—Comfortable board residence, good catering, every comfort; 1 min. sea; 42/- weekly. (Off James St.). MRS. MILLS.

LONDON. BEAUMONT, 1, PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

FLATS TO LET

SEVENOAKS, KENT — Attractive self-contained, unfurnished flats and furnished suite suitable transients; delightful views, quiet, lovely garden. Apply Secretary, West Bank, Granville Rd. Phone 1219.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist. Eugene Permanent Waving whole head 21/-. 106, Kew Rd., Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 2611 Richmond.

HOME SHARING

LADY would like another Christian Scientist to share her home, community, country town, sea; quiet surroundings. Box W-432, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH, Christchurch—Old world cottage close bus and seashore; hall, 2 reception, sun lounge, 4 bed., bath; central heating, electricity, etc.; £1000 freehold. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL—Detached residence in coveted, sheltered and convenient position over the famous Avon Gorge; large garden; 15 rooms (six of handsome proportions), and 2 bathrooms, etc.; moderate ground rent. Particulars from Kingsley, 58 Halsbury Rd., Bristol, 6.

SOUTH DOWNS, Worthing—Semi-detached; 6 bed, 2 reception, bath, offices, electric light, water, garage, tennis. Box W-61—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

CORNWALL, near Penzance — Comfortable house with large studio, to let from December to March; three bedrooms, bathroom, sitting room, kitchen, electric light, garage; wonderful views over Mounts Bay; mild winter climate. MISS ROSE, Gernick Field, Newlyn, Penzance.

WITTERING, SUSSEX — Charming modern furnished six-roomed sea-side house; winter moderate. Creswell, 11 St. Georges Square, London, S. W. 1. Victoria 5487.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

AT SWANAGE
Situated in the Hardy Country is an ideal guest house; 2 minutes from sea; excellent fishing, bathing, boating, golf and tennis; terms 2½ guineas weekly. Apply Resident Proprietor, "St. Cross," Park Road, Swanage, Dorset.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged, entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday resort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc. MR. and MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

HOVE, 15 Salisbury Rd.—Lady receives few guests in well-appointed house, private bed and sitting rooms with board; quiet, nr. sea. Hove 2531.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern house; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 gns. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE. From Broadwoods tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST WANTED

GRADUATE, long experience as headmistress of girls' boarding school desires work with Christian Scientists preferred; educational, organising, secretarial, welfare, business. Box W-829, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY, experienced, desires post as companion-help; willing to travel; good needlewoman and domesticated. E. H., 9, The Drive, Sevenoaks, Kent.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Young governess for 3 children; for Paris and Cumberland, modern teaching methods; Christian Scientist. Reply NICHOLSON, Banks Head, Low Row, Cumberland.

ROOMS TO LET

PURLEY, SURREY—In old world thatched house, large sitting-room and adjoining bedroom with hot and cold basin; facing south; attendance; use of bathroom, constant hot water, electric light, own gas meters; garage; station one mile, thirty minutes Victoria, Charing Cross and city; terms moderate. Box W-820, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited. O. E. WATSON, ? A. Oxon. "Restneeth," Glen Rd. Tel. 1184.

England

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORD

PHONE 2700
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by experts.
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford.
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BERKSHIRE

READING

kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
21, Broad Street, Reading

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

P. H. ALLIN & SONS
Plumbers and Heating Engineers
Agents for Sunstar Boiler Cookers
42 Sidney Street Telephone 3431

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
Hills Road 'Phone 4912

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

F. W. GARTH & Co., Ltd.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
Hairdressers *and* Wigmakers
Perfumery and Beauty Preparations
VICTORIA STREET PHONE 5474

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett
and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY
SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2383 Plymouth

SMART HANDLES EXCLUSIVE TO
KENDALLS
THERE IS A KENDALL SHOP AT..
5, George Street, Plymouth

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and
SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
MAISON STEPHENS ET CIE LTD.
66 Union St., Torquay Phone 2609
77 Fore St., Brixham Phone 99

BESSELL
OF
TORQUAY
41 Fleet Street Phone 4128
UNDERWEAR
KNITWEAR
FABRICS

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPERB EXCELLENT
Local Distributors Since 1907
TOM BROWN & SON (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Engineers and Electro-Platers
PHONE 2426

COSY CORNER CAFE
1 FLEET STREET Phone 2652
Restaurant
and
Cooked Meat Counter

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
Sydney Truscott Ltd.
45 FLEET STREET PHONE 3403

DORSET

POOLE and District

Have all your cleaning done by the people
ON THE SPOT
PARKSTONE
SAME-DAY CLEANERS
10, POST OFFICE PARADE
First-class work, quick service, reasonable charges.
PHONE 1229

BEENEY
Watchmaker - Jeweller
31, Parr Street, Parkstone
Dorset
Phone: Parkstone 1176

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS

Marsh's
BACK TO SCHOOL OUTFITS FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS
86-92a Whiteladies Road, Clifton

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
PHONE 33664

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPING
AND PRINTING
9 Hours' Service—Give Us a Trial.
Hand-coloured Snaps. Enlargements in sepia and colour
Strode Cosh & Penfold
7 Addresses in Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
MASSINGHAM
13 Queen's Rd.
Bristol, 8

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

Pure Cream Cheese
3½d. and 7d. each.
Made in Our Own Dairy. Fresh Daily
The GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY
& CREAMERY LTD.
PROMENADE PITTVILLE STREET
PHONE DAIRY 3093 CREAMERY 2535
(Also Cirencester & Stroud)

THE DIAMOND
SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE. ATTENTION. QUALITY
Tel. 2146

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

FURNISH at
ALLEN'S
*for Cash Prices
or Deferred Terms*
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2 or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.

J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton
Southbourne

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Lines About Leaders—90

By a Staff Artist

Washington Irving
1783-1859

WASHINGTON IRVING was a founder of American literature.
He charmed and instructed the American people for 50 years.
He lifted American letters into the respect of Europe forever.
He was born in New York, the youngest of a family of 11 children.
The independence of the States had quite recently been declared.
And the child's eyes opened on the dawn of a Sabbath of peace.
The Irvings enjoyed the benefits of a successful business.
Yet Washington did not go to college as did his elder brothers.
Little interested in routine tasks, he trifled with schooling.
"Oh that you were only studious!" often exclaimed his father.

* * *

AT 21, he sailed for Europe to learn more about the world.
Rome made him think that he might become a good painter.
In London he believed he might prove to be a great actor.
However, at 23, he was returning home with no definite plans.
Having been accepted by the bar, he finally opened an office.
But clients would usually find him occupied in other realms.
In fact, he had started to compose a book of high interest.
He would call his work: "Knickerbocker's History of New York."
This masterly production acquired widespread celebrity.
Yet the author left literature for apparently easier fields.
And the next 10 years saw him absorbed mostly by society.

* * *

AT 32, his love of rambling took him across to Europe again.
But this very year ruined the fortune of the Irving family.
Washington must not only make a living, but help his brothers.
The way in which to gain this end suddenly invaded his thought:
He would depend upon the exercise of his gift for writing.
Presently he received the offer of an exceptional position.
To the profound disappointment of his brothers, he declined it.
Yet his decision was not a matter of idleness, as they assumed.
For the first time Washington had no doubt of his calling.

* * *

FROM this period on, he produced books with much rapidity.
Often his work absorbed him all day and far into the night.
The returns from these ventures soared beyond his expectation.
Europe gradually bestowed honor after honor upon the youth.
America greeted her son's return with unconcealed joyousness.
Had he not become one of the chief glories of the country?
He was offered a nomination for Congress, but he refused it.
He was offered a nomination as Mayor of New York; he refused it.
No official station could ever add to his great happiness.
He bought the little estate of Sunnyside on the Hudson River.
And he settled there with his pen and books in quiet retreat.

* * *

THEN came a startling summons which he could not overlook.
The American Government appointed him Minister to Spain.
It was a matter of representing his beloved country abroad.
However hard it seemed, the writer left home, he left America.
But the impatient longing of his sincere heart was gratified.
After a few years, he found himself restored to Sunnyside.
And he could continue his long biography of George Washington.
Irving's works are not of the greatest inspirational force.
But, regardless of period, his readers will always be admirers.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Friendly Interest

Monitor Camera Club from Edgar Newgass, Gt. Missenden, Eng.

Sunbonnet Sue

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Children's Corner

The Funny Little Elf

The fairies had first seen him on Midsummer Night, but he must have been living in the green forest for years and years. He wore a jacket made of oak leaves and a peaked hat of the same. His face was jolly and his eyes twinkled. When the fairies saw him they laughed and, making

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I'm just an Elf"

a circle around him, they danced, clapping their tiny hands.

"Tell us your name, Little Elf?" they sang.

The Little Elf winked an eye.

"My name, my name
Guess if you can.
It's the name of a bird
And the name of a man.

"It begins with an R
And stops with an N;
Three letters between.
Can you guess? What then?"

"Robin," the fairies answered.

"Right-o," the jolly elf laughed.

"And where do you come from?" the fairies asked.

The Little Elf winked the other eye.

"From out of the woods,
From a quiet spot,
Where the sun is cool
And the shade is hot.
Where the rain is dry
And the sunbeams wet,
And where you remember
What you forget."

At this the fairies' laughter rang out through the green forest like tinkling silver bells. They liked this funny little fellow whose name was Robin. "Are you on a journey?" they asked him.

This time he winked both eyes, first one, then the other.

"I'm on a journey
You've guessed aright.
I always walk backward
And journey by night."

"You walk backward?" the fairies asked. This was most puzzling. They snook their tiny heads and whispered together. Now and then Robin caught the word "backward." He sat down on a clump of moss and waited. But he hadn't long to wait, for presently the fairies were all around him. "Why do you walk backward?" they asked. "Why do you journey by night?"

"One question at a time, please," Robin begged. "Now for the first."

"I care not
Where I'm going,
Whether it's out or in.
I want to know
As backward I go
The places where I've been."

"Fancy that," the fairies whispered. "He doesn't care where he's going, but he wants to know where he's been."

And that made them laugh so hard that Robin was obliged to shout his answer to the second question.

"I journey by night
Because it's lit
By a thousand stars and a moon,
And should be brighter—
If even it's not—
Than day when the sun points noon."

The fairies nodded, puzzled again. "Quite true," they whispered, "the night has a thousand lights and the day only one, and yet . . . the day is brighter." They put their heads together and thought and thought.

The Little Elf chuckled and, winking both eyes at once, said:

"One word more
Before I go.
You think me strange.
Perhaps it's so.
A cow has horns,
A horse has not.
Does that mean now
That he ought?
And if he does
Possess a horn,
Then he's called
A unicorn.
There's nothing
Really strange in that.
A mouse with wings
Is called a bat.
As I have oft
Said to myself,
I'm just an elf."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today we have another quotation by an author—and on the subject of books:

"ONJO ED J CBBA FBBG YNEXN ED BVUPUA YEON UQVUXOJ-OEBP JPA XSBDUA YEON VTBLEO."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Empire State of the South —— add the number of letters in the name of the Capital City ——; subtract the number of States which bound it ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the State bounding it on the south ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the State bounding it on the west ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

D E E G I R V

How Many Should He Buy?

A man has enough pasture to supply either 16 cows or 10 horses. If he decided to raise both, and bought eight cows, how many horses should he buy?

Fun With Similes

"Busy as a beaver"—that's the first simile correctly checked. Can you match the others as you get busy as a beaver?

1	busy as	a buttercup	
2	dry as	a snowflake	
3	ancient as	a beaver	1
4	fresh as	a rail	
5	docile as	a cat	
6	hard as	the stars	
7	light as	a chip	
8	old as	a lamb	
9	sleek as	flint	
10	thin as	the hills	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Painting and Fireproofing Canopies

A relative was enabled to earn needed money in the following manner:

He noticed that many hotels and apartment houses had entrance canopies which were in need of repair and painting. Some even had holes burned in them caused by careless smoking in the rooms above.

He called on renting agents and owners of some of these buildings and submitted his plan of repairing these canopies and restoring them with a fire resistant paint. (There are a number of fire resistant paints on the market.)

His method consisted of first repairing, sewing or patching if needed, sizing, and then painting with two or three coats of fire resistant paint.—E. R., New York City.

In Lighter Vein

Close Second

At a luncheon of newspaper men, the following toast was offered: "The ladies! Second only to the press in the dissemination of news!"

Inside

"How do you open this can of sardines?"

"There's full instructions inside the tin, sir."—Montreal Herald.

Sh-h!

"The man who sings all day at work is a happy man."

"Yes, but how about the man who has to listen to him?"

—Collier's

"My friends got so impatient I had to have the guest house finished first."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Big Babies

Each member of the party is given a bottle of some soft drink. The bottles have been opened and nipples have been placed on them.

At a given signal the players start to suck the drink from the bottles. The player who succeeds in draining his bottle first is the winner. This game creates lots of fun, and is very exciting.—Mrs. H. E., Monrovia, Ind.

Press On!

Nourish then your imagination, strengthen your will and purify your love: for what imagination anticipates shall be achieved, what will pursues shall be done, and what love seeks shall be revealed. — Lowes Dickinson.

Time to Grow

Said Macpherson, entering the nursery garden, "Have ye a nice cucumber?"

"Aye, here's one," said the gardener. "That will be fivepence."

"Too much. Haven't ye one for tuppence?"

"Ye can have this for tuppence."

"All right, here's the money. But don't cut it off; I'll be calling for it in about a fortnight!"—Vancouver Sun.

A Garden Hint

The inquisitive woman was worrying the gardener. She asked a lot of silly questions.

"What steps do you take with the caterpillars?" she asked next.

"Well, mum," said the exasperated gardener. "I takes half a dozen steps into our nearest field and turns the caterpillars round three times so that they gets giddy and don't know their way back."—Montreal Star.

Question

Girls in Tahiti, a travel note explains, must bathe and wash their clothes before appearing in public. We can't understand the bathing part of it, but why do they have to wash their clothes? Haven't they any mothers?—Montreal Herald.

Try It!

"Nothing is impossible."

"Did you ever try taking a bull fiddle into a telephone booth?"—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

Daily Anecdote

Conspiracy of Silence

Sir Lewis Morris was complaining to Oscar Wilde about the fact that the press was so neglectful of his poetical efforts. "It is a complete conspiracy of silence," he said. "What ought I to do about it, Oscar?"

"Join it," replied Wilde.

Quotation for Today

THE things which hurt, instruct.

—WHITSITT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Newspaperman's Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

One day recently, a mother smiled happily as she heard her fifteen-year-old son volunteer to teach a timid youngster to swim. She knew that her son was planning to use the same kindly tactics that had been used on himself eight summers before. Already the kindness of that other teacher, a busy newspaperman and former athlete, was bearing fruit.

This busy man always finds time to see that his friends' boys and their pals learn to swim. It is almost a hobby with him.

Many is the time in the hot summer that he drives up to a friend's house to take the boy of the house swimming. Timid boys who ordinarily would balk at learning, under his kindly joshing bravely enter the water and begin to learn to swim; and by the end of summer become good swimmers and very happy boys. They learn another valuable lesson—service to one's fellowmen.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Board Meets for Organization

Question: Two new board members are elected in December to a Board of Trustees, to take office January 1. The new board, as it will be constituted after January 1, is empowered by the bylaws to meet in December for the purpose of electing from its members a chairman and secretary to take office January 1. After January 1 it elects a Clerk and a Treasurer to take office February 1. May this board be empowered to elect also at the organization meeting in December, the Treasurer and Clerk, to take office January 1 instead of February 1? And may it also be empowered to elect a secretary who is not a member of the board?

Answer: Yes, provided the bylaws are suitably amended to cover the provisions described. The organization is simply delegating to the board duties which otherwise would devolve upon itself. Since the organization may itself, through its bylaws, elect its officers to take office at whatever time it specifies, it may authorize its board to do so. The bylaws now expressly authorized the board to meet for certain functions before it takes office. Incidentally, the board could not do this without such authorization. The action proposed is simply an extension of the powers already delegated.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The ocean is that shiny stuff detected here and there between bathers in the roto air view of Coney Island.

Judge: And just when it seemed that all the possible uses for beaverboard had been discovered, the sandwich shoppes hit upon toasting it.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "That is a good book which is opened with expectation and closed with profit."

Factual Figuring: 7 (Georgia) plus 7 (Atlanta) minus 5 (Tenn., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ala.) minus 7 (Florida) divided by 7 (Alabama) equals 0.

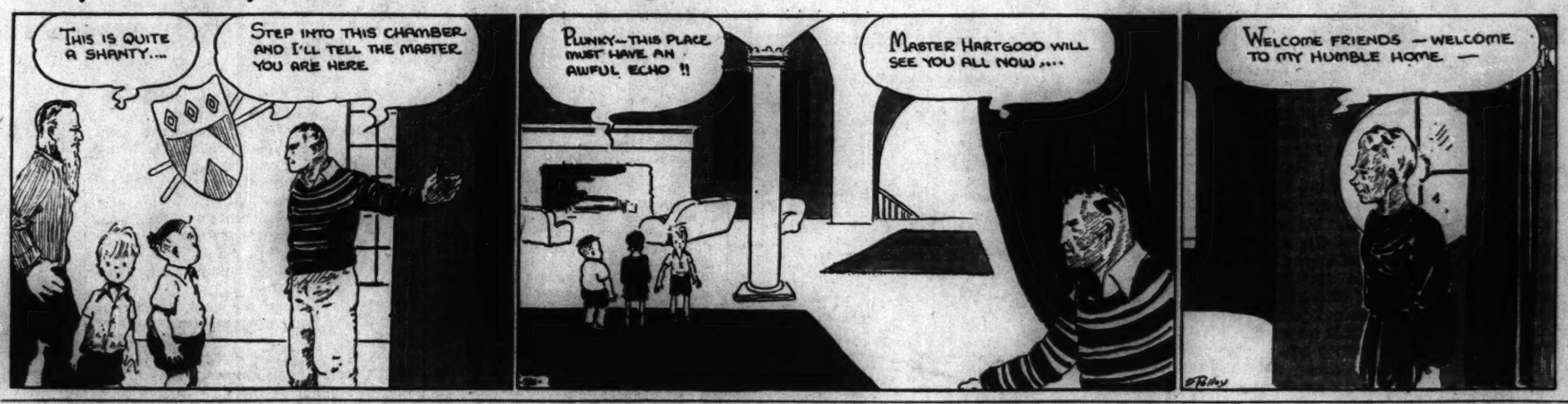
Letter Juggling: Diverge, Grieved.

How Many Should He Buy?: Five horses.

Fun With Similes: Busy as a beaver; dry as a chip; ancient as the stars; fresh as a buttercup; docile as a lamb; hard as flint; light as a snowflake; old as the hills; sleek as a cat; thin as a rail.

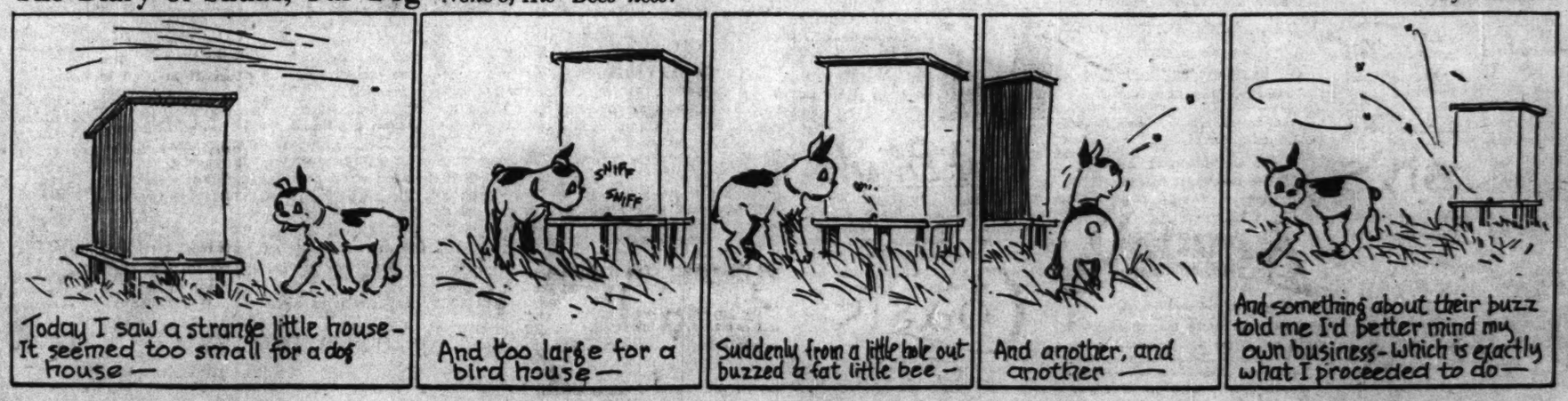
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Welcome From Master Hartgood*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*None of His "Bees"ness!*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

• Editorials •

Neutrality in China

WHEN Japan has announced a blockade of Chinese shipping along 800 miles of China's coast and while diplomatic thunders rumble over the shooting of a British Ambassador, by Japanese airmen, how long can the United States delay recognition of a state of war in the Orient and application of the recently passed Neutrality Act?

Critics of that law and those who oppose its application to this conflict can hardly afford to overlook the fact that isolationism in America was a hardy plant long before it blossomed into this legislation. The Neutrality Act did not produce the political unwillingness of Americans to share responsibility for maintenance of world peace. That existed already.

The neutrality legislation simply sought to produce consistency as between two attitudes that Americans had held: an insistence on the right to keep out of other people's wars, and an insistence on the right to trade on those wars, or at any rate to conduct overseas trade as if the wars did not exist. As long as the United States refuses to take a clear part in collective attempts to keep war out of the world, its next best hope of keeping itself out of war is to give up "rights" whose defense must mean risking war for no commensurate returns.

Reluctance of officials at Washington to recognize hostilities in China as a state of war appears to be rather in line with the letter of international law than with the spirit of the neutrality law. The blockade is not intended to affect other than Chinese vessels. Thus it does not automatically proclaim a state of war, as it would were the ships of third parties molested.

This consideration gives the State Department an argument against applying the arms embargoes and restrictions on American travel in war zones for which the neutrality act provides. It does not, however, remove the danger that American ships may be mistaken for those of China, since Chinese shippers are likely to attempt to disguise their craft under foreign flags and the Japanese will reckon on such attempts. It offers no insurance against the inflammation of American sentiment against Japan should an "incident" involve American lives. If the theater of war increases—as it has just increased with the announcement of the Japanese blockade—public opinion may be expected to press the Administration to take steps under the neutrality law to keep American tinder away from Asiatic sparks. A romantic attachment to China and a deliberately cultivated suspicion of Japan may help to lighten the pressure because of arguments that application of the neutrality act would favor Japan over China.

These arguments, as well as those questioning the morality of walking out on previous commitments and leaving the aggressed at the mercy of the aggressor, should be measured against these facts:

(1) General circumstances already favor Japan for the short run more than she will be favored by an application of American neutrality laws in the East. Her navy could blockade Chinese ports effectively against all shipping should she decide to make a legal declaration of war. American trade with China is already falling off due to the difficulty of making collections, and bankers are reported ceasing financing of shipments to North China.

(2) As for previous commitments, the United States did not hesitate to apply embargoes against both sides in the Spanish conflict despite the rule of international law that an accredited government—as was the Madrid Government—is entitled to aid against rebels.

(3) Where questions of aggressed and aggressor arise, they are hardly to be dealt with by any one country upholding its own particular ideas as to right and wrong in its own way; this is a task for a community of nations acting according to procedures agreed upon in advance. It is noteworthy that some of the United States' most ardent isolationists are also its most insistent interventionists. It just depends in what part of the world the risks and opportunities present themselves.

Until public opinion in the United States awakes to the need for co-operation with other peaceable powers in establishing a collective system for arbitration of international disputes, the neutrality act stands as a worthy attempt to prevent commercial greed and outmoded insistence on "rights" from exposing American sentiment to inflammatory reports of American lives lost in war areas. Unless positive consultation between the Western powers interested in Far Eastern peace evolves soon, invocation of the American neutrality laws would appear unavoidable.

As Days Grow Shorter

DAME NATURE, ever resourceful, has caught and imprisoned the August sunshine in the flowers of the fields and roadsides, for use on cloudy days.

Goldenrod now dominates the landscape, the commonest and handsomest of the more than eighty species being the plume-like clusters of the Canada variety. Bravely helping with the bright display are the tansy, with its clusters of "bitter buttons"; black-eyed Susan, that favorite of the children; the wild primrose, which surprisingly opens its blossoms in the evening, and a dozen other smaller types, including the various wild sunflowers.

Curious among these yellow-rayed blossoms of the roadside is one often cultivated for its edible roots. Jerusalem artichoke, it is called, but that is not its name at all. In sunny Italy the natives dubbed it "girasole articocco"—sunflower artichoke. The corruption is easily traced.

The first of the katydids have begun their contradictory evensong. Take warning, grasshoppers under the ragweed! That means six weeks till frost, if the best rural tradition's worth anything.

Can the Railroads Pay More?

AFTER negotiation between the railroad managements and the five brotherhoods of operating employees had broken down, the respective committees now have accepted the services of a mediator from the National Mediation Board and consultations will again go forward.

Union officials announce in consequence that strike plans have been indefinitely postponed, illustrating that under the Railroad Labor Act—a possible model for other industries—there are several peaceful steps left even after workers have taken an overwhelming strike vote and employers have declared they cannot possibly grant the wage demands in question. The unions in this instance are asking an increase of 20 per cent in wage rates, which the companies calculate would cost them $116,000,000 a year.

The mediation board, if unable to obtain an agreement between the parties, may recommend arbitration. If that is refused, a fact-finding commission will make an investigation and a public report, this within thirty days, and after another thirty days the unions will be free to strike or the railroads to take any steps they wish—trusting an informed public opinion to bring about a fair result.

Since 1935 railroad labor has enjoyed restoration of the 10 per cent wage cuts which were made in 1932 at the depth of the depression. Early this month an increase of five cents an hour was granted to non-operating employees such as shopmen and maintenance-of-way workers. The average hourly pay of train and engine men is about 85 cents an hour, of yardmasters, switch tenders and the like, 69 cents, and other transportation employees, 59 cents. These are not bad wages compared to pay of farm, factory and mine workers who produce the goods carried on railroads or to the pay of truck and bus drivers who compete for railroad business.

Class I railroads last year cleared a net income of $169,900,578 in contrast to heavy losses the three years before. The first eleven roads to report for July this year show a continuing increase in gross though higher operating costs have cut their net 6.2 per cent below that of the same month last year. The 20 per cent increase now asked, on top of the 5-cents-an-hour increase given to other employees, would more than absorb the entire profit made last year.

The non-operating employees got one fourth of what they asked. Perhaps that is an index to eventual settlement likely in the case of operating employees.

An Outstanding Financier

ANDREW W. MELLON gave to the world one of the most impressive interpretations of "the American dream."

First he built up a great fortune, one of the largest in the world. Before he was selected as Secretary of Treasury he was not only one of the leading bankers but one of the biggest industrialists in any country at any time. Yet, so quietly conducted had been his life and so unobtrusively exerted his power, that he was unknown to the country at large.

But he was indispensable in three cabinets as one of the greatest Secretaries of the Treasury. Mr. Mellon was rigidly of the belief that the more prosperity there was at the top, the more there would be at the bottom. This was his interpretation of the American dream: an interpretation shared by the great empire builders since time began.

But times changed, as they have for other empire builders. Came the depression and with it an administration and a popular majority whose interpretation of the American dream began at the bottom instead of at the top. Incidental to the overturning process of this new deal were tax prosecutions of Mr. Mellon and efforts to break up the alleged monopoly of his Aluminum Corporation of America. These suits are still pending, though decisions so far have favored the financier.

But just as the Government in Washington was prosecuting him most severely, just when he might be most embittered and discouraged about the future of government, Mr. Mellon wrote to the arch-overturner, President Roosevelt, offering to the nation his little-known but almost unequalled art collection, now valued at around $65,000,000. Thus Washington bids fair to become one of the great art centers of the world, the American Government and people are enriched. And with a true touch at the end, typical of the aristocrat and the subtle student of history and reputations, Mr. Mellon forbade them to put his name on his art gallery.

Isolationist

Book News of the Day

AMERICA'S position in the world today is often compared with that of the British Isles in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Atlantic Ocean today is, in the military and political sense, hardly wider than the English Channel then—not wide enough to prevent would-be isolationist governments from being drawn into European conflicts.

But what geography has failed to arrange, Quincy Howe attempts with a book.

The author has read Walter Millis's "Road to War," with its well-marshaled claims that in 1917 America was drawn into the World War more because the Allies needed her than because she had a stake, either of democracy or dollars, in the western front. Mr. Howe has also noted from the Gallup poll that seventy per cent of the American people now believe that entrance into the war was a mistake.

* * *

He has added his own knowledge of Great Britain's tremendous hold on the United States sentimentally and his own extravagant fancies about a British "network" designed to control America through pounds, politics and propaganda. And out of the combination he has written a book as provocative as its title: ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY AMERICAN TO DO HIS DUTY (New York: Simon & Schuster. $2).

It will be a pity if the unfair title prevents wide reading of the book. For while it is undiscerning, naïve, prejudiced and even preposterous in sections, it is, at the same time, keen-witted, incisive and thought-provoking. And the subjects on which it provokes thought are nothing less than protecting America, defending democracy and promoting progress and civilization throughout the world. Mr. Howe earnestly contends all these can best be achieved by storing several years' supplies of imported essentials, restricting the use of the American Army and Navy to actual defense of the continental United States and establishing economic controls to prevent exporting of surpluses—absolutely isolating the United States from the world in case of war.

* * *

He argues that any international co-operation really means support of British imperialism more than it does the defense of democracy by the promotion of peace on a sound basis of economic justice. Mr. Howe can find plenty of facts which are open to his interpretation. Some Americans will agree with him that such things as the Monroe Doctrine, the Open Door in China, the Hoover moratorium, American entrance into the World War and certain aspects of Washington's present naval and foreign policy have served British purposes better than American, and the status quo better than peace based on justice.

The present reviewer believes Mr. Howe is unfair to Britain and mistaken in his calculations as to the best ways of protecting America and defending democracy. But the questions he raises are worth the heart-searching attention of thoughtful people. And the argument he presents will have to be answered, not by prejudice but by good sense and conscience.

D. M. R.

Wanted—Hog Control

The High Cost of Leaving Europe

Critic's Holiday

ON BOARD S. S. PRESIDENT HAYES

AMERICAN tourists have been much sought after in Europe this summer. The Coronation, the Paris Exposition, the various artistic festivals and sporting events on the Continent have been timed and in some instances perhaps even planned largely to attract them. France, Germany, Italy, Austria have radically reduced railroad fares for them. Italy offers them a special exchange rate. Immigration and customs officials are lenient to tourists. There seems to be no doubt that Europe wants American visitors.

But if there are special inducements there are also, particularly in some of the Continental countries, special exactions. France and Italy impose debarkation and embarkation taxes, "for the improvement of the ports." On your hotel bill in these countries, in addition to the service charge, you may find a "taxe de séjour," and in France, a "state tax" as well. In Italy they charge for mailing postcards according to the number of words in the message, as in a telegram. And the Italian Government is extremely strict about taking lire in or out of the country.

Of course the Italian Government is entirely within its rights in regulating its currency, but these restrictions may become a great nuisance to the traveler, who is allowed only a certain amount of tourist lire a day, can obtain them only at certain banks and must get rid of all but 50 lire before he leaves the country.

When we entered Italy from Switzerland I carried the few lire allowed, plus some hotel and railway coupons and a letter of credit. We arrived in Stresa on a Friday night. Early Saturday afternoon I needed more lire. I found that the banks at which I could cash my letter of credit would be closed until Monday morning. And we were leaving Sunday. So I had to use travelers cheques—at a higher rate.

On our last day in Genoa, I paid my hotel bill and went down town to rid myself of my remaining lire. On my return I found the concierge waiting for me with another bill for services rendered by him, which I supposed had been included in the hotel bill. So I had to go down town again to get my lire back. No doubt, if I had been a little more careful in each instance, I should have had less trouble. But the point is that it does take a good deal of care to avoid trouble.

I was assured, too, that my embarkation tax took care of everything, even porterage, and that I should need no more cash. At the dock we were met by an interpreter, who undertook to guide us through the formalities of departure. He took me to an official who examined my passport, and especially the Italian entries in it, with a suspicious air. Then he began to ask questions in rapid Italian, which the interpreter answered with equal volubility. They showed me a document and wanted to know if I had one like it. It seemed to have something to do with lire. I explained that I had had a letter of credit for 1000 lire only, and had spent it all.

The official frowned, shrugged his shoulders and registered extreme displeasure. For a long time he argued heatedly with the interpreter, and finally he let me go. I was satisfied then, and am now, that the whole performance was staged to enable the interpreter to get some of my French coinage for himself.

At Marseille I had an experience of the efficiency of a French express company—I will not say of French express companies. At Nice we had packed some winter clothing in a small trunk and sent it by express to our ship at Marseille. It was plainly marked with my name, the name of the steamship line, the name of the ship, and the date of sailing. We returned to the ship from a day of sightseeing at six in the evening. Sailing time was seven. No trunk in our stateroom. No trunk for us in the hold. The agent of the line had never received a trunk for us.

It took a telephone call to Nice to find out that the trunk had been sent to the Marseille agent of the express company, and another call to the local agent to learn that it was in their office, "waiting for you to call for it." The trunk was finally delivered to the ship five minutes before seven, and the cost of the episode to me was greater than the cost of sending the trunk from Nice to Marseille.

Europe wants American tourists, and American tourists are going to Europe in large numbers. But if some of the European countries want tourists to come more than once, they might encourage them by abating such petty annoyances as these.

Still and all, if the cost of leaving Europe is high, anybody who's tried it will agree that it's better to have been and have had it cost a lot than never to have been at all.

L. A. SLOPER

This concludes the series of articles on the Critic's holiday abroad.

Mirror of World Opinion

Judicious Appointment

THE New York press regarded the appointment as an insult to members of the court—Justice Brandeis was "a man of furious partisanship, of violent antagonisms, and of irreconcilable prejudices," which utterly disqualified him from acting in a judicial capacity. If Mr. Wilson did not withdraw the nomination, the Senate should throw it out. The New York Tribune said: "It would be a misfortune if he carried to the Supreme Bench the narrow, mistaken attitude toward the vital industry of transportation which he took when he was serving as adviser to the Interstate Commerce Committee."

Committee hearings went on for almost two months, the final thrust coming in the form of a brief manifesto signed by William Howard Taft, a recent ex-President, and several others. It said: "The undersigned feel it their painful duty to say to you that in their opinion, taking into view the reputation, character and professional career of Mr. Louis D Brandeis, he is not a fit person to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The seven signers had served as presidents of the American Bar Association.

The charges were threshed over again in the Senate. Five months after Mr. Brandeis had been nominated the Senate voted to confirm him, 47 to 22.

Four days later Mr. Brandeis appeared in the Supreme Court robing room, took the oath and was welcomed into the company of our own American Olympians, to begin a career which already has made its place among the most distinguished in our history.—*Raymond Clapper in New York World-Telegram.*

A Nation of Onlookers

THE inhabitants of the North American continent are a strange people, and the United States of all lands is the country of paradoxes. . . . We are the greatest sporting nation of the world, yet every fall forty million Americans—Dr. J. H. Nichols, director of athletics at Oberlin, estimates the number at twelve million weekly—pay an average of forty million dollars to watch twenty-two boys kick each other and a leather ball round a field. . . .

If we are becoming a nation of onlookers there are certainly three factors at work in this country today that have a bearing on the question—factors that are increasing the sit-down strike in sports on the part of a supposedly athletic-minded public. These three factors are the radio, the automobile, and the movies, with the pulp magazines—called by Professor Jay B. Nash, of New York University, "the mental flophouse of the American public"—a close fourth.

Leisure, and more leisure, has been the cry of governments, our own especially. But it seems that the citizen of this country does not, with some exceptions, know how to use leisure when he gets . . .

Under the Blum cabinet France founded a "secretariat for sport and the organization of leisure," headed by a young man named Leo Lagrange. England set aside two million pounds from her defense programme to raise the nation from a C-3 to an A-1 standard physically, and has established a great national school for the training of sports teachers and physical-training instructors. . . .

Now such methods in the United States will immediately be condemned as regimentation and one more example of governmental interference in the private lives of the citizens. Maybe so. Yet there is need for official recognition of the problem. . . . We are the cleverest nation on earth in the subtle arts of advertising. Why not a national campaign under government supervision to sell sport, real sport, to the American? The automobile manufacturers would probably fight such an idea; so would the movie producers. Hence the necessity for action by the government for the entire people.

This campaign then would be nation-wide. It would enlist all those who are interested in sport—the players of games, the graduates of schools and colleges, the heads of physical education departments, the teachers of physical education, and the athletic societies. Its purpose would be to get people out of their autos on to the courts, the golf links, the bridle paths, the mountain trails, the streams, and into the woods. It could be done, and I believe it would be worth trying, for, even if we have been sitting down these past few years, we are essentially a games-loving race. Certainly you will agree that a nation of onlookers is not a pretty sight.—*John R. Tunis in Atlantic Monthly.*

A Tanganyikan View

THE German demand for the return of colonies has a double origin. The first of these has its roots in "blood thinking" and the character of the German people; the second in Nazi economics. . . .

These are, broadly speaking, the issues implicit in the Tanganyikan problem. Their solution is another matter, and it should be clear from their nature that it will not be easy to find. There are, however, two favorable factors in this difficult problem; the German will to friendship with Britain and the essential fairmindedness of the British themselves. Both are, in my opinion, realities, and present the only avenues along which a solution can be sought with any hope of success.—*Mr. G. C. Baker, of Tanganyika, in (London) Quarterly Review.*

The Wide Horizon

Crumbs From Bread Loaf

By Dorothy Dunsend

INSPIRATION knows nothing of geography. Genius flowers in unexpected places. So artists and writers constantly seek "sermons in stone and good in everything." To three places in the United States, writers (and would-be writers) make pilgrimages, come summertime. What Greenwich Village used to provide in opportunities for shop talk now is offered in Bread Loaf, Vermont; Olivet, Michigan, and Colorado Springs. The first to establish itself and the best known of these groups is Bread Loaf.

The road winds up and up into the heart of the Green Mountains. Cedar perfumes the way. A mountain brook babbles over stones. Sunlight spatters the green of the forest denseness. The deep, cool gorge, through which the road passes, is shadowed by the cliffs beyond.

Through a tiny village with unpainted houses falling into ruin and little sign of activity, we pass a few chickens and a few children. Not much else. Van Gogh would have painted it. Then the car emerges into a pleasant valley some 1500 feet above the main highway. Bread Loaf Mountain rears its black bulk in clear sunshine on the morning that the twelfth annual Writers' Conference gathers. Usually, so the story goes, the mountain has worn a clouded brow—wept copiously. But now, "writing is looking up," so he seemed to say.

Cars sweep up the road bearing license plates of Michigan, California, Missouri, Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania. The baggage has many foreign labels. There are eighty-five members of the conference this year, all with a specialised interest in writing of some sort, the essay, novel, short story, poetry, biography.

* * *

The Bread Loaf Conference is under the direction of Theodore Morrison, Harvard professor and published poet. It is sponsored by Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. Mornings are given to lectures by the staff, and clinical discussions of members' work. This year's staff includes Mr. Morrison and Robert Frost, well-known New England poet. Paul Green, professor of philosophy in the University of North Carolina, author of many plays and Pulitzer prize winner for his "In Abraham's Bosom," talks of the theater. Bernard De Voto, former Harvard professor and now editor of Saturday Review of Literature, is the novel expert. Miss Edith Mirrielees, professor of English at Stanford, analyzes the short story. Gorham B. Munson, editor, biographer, critic, and free lance, discusses the article. Helen Everitt, New York literary agent, offers practical advice on how to sell what one writes.

Mr. Frost spoke in the raftered "classroom." Rain thundered on the wooden roof and almost drowned the poet's shy beginnings. "Don't play the 'sedulous ape,'" he advised. "Start early getting rid of imitation wherever you can detect it in your own work. Write about the things you know best. That is the one hope for originality." About free verse, he remarked: ". . . I'd as soon play tennis with myself cross country as write free verse. I want something to write up against—poetry must have form."

To this, Mr. Morrison, one time associate editor of the Atlantic Monthly, added in a later lecture: "The center of poetry is humanity. The abstract ideas about a sunset, or bluebirds, or little leaves fluttering down, do not make good poems unless they have some human concern in them. Better not write merely about nature, or the universe, or the things commonly supposed to rouse ecstasy. Put some relation to humanity in it or it will be a poem of low value."

* * *

Mr. Green cut a good slice from the loaf when he expressed the view that things are conspiring for the betterment of the theater. "The world is an optimist," he said. "It won't have sick things—false psychology and abnormal biology as subjects for the stage have no permanent place and Freudianism is at an end."

The motion picture, he feels, has a great future, but in describing his own experiences in Hollywood, where he has written scripts for George Arliss, Will Rogers and others, Mr. Green said that the artist in the cinema at present is continually brought up against a tragic situation, in which art must bow to the box office and most productions are meant to please fourteen-year-old mentalities.

Contemporary American novels and novelists as yet have not attained a standard to equal those of the last century, Mr. De Voto suggests. While a number of them have achieved really good things, most of them lack a certain discipline and patience in the presence of life, and a vision of life against which to hold their fiction.

No such conference can pretend to provide the solution for returned manuscripts. Nor does it encourage unless encouragement is clearly due. It seeks rather to sort out and indicate talents, turning half-talents into more suitable channels. While many members already have published works to their credit, others have as yet only high hopes, typewriters and plenty of paper!

The chief value, to quote Mr. Green, is to increase the yeastiness of the atmosphere for literary work of merit. Yeastiness is appropriate at Bread Loaf. It leavens the lump—which too much literature, so called, seems to be, and gives flavor to the crumbs!